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Public Library

WAS IN RALEIGH ON THE NIGHT OF ALLEGED CRIME

On This Ground W. J. Murphy Fights Extradition to Albany, Ga.

Special to Telegram.

Raleigh, Sept. 4.—There is much interest here in the remarkable case of W. J. Murphy, the well-known extra freight conductor of the Seaboard Air Line, who is accused in Albany, Ga., of having been there August 12 and participated in a "badger" game at Hotel Nicholas in which F. M. Bass, a prominent turpentine operator, was held up for all the money he had on his person—$90. Murphy is resisting extradition to Georgia on the ground that he was in Raleigh on the very day and night that the badger game was pulled off in Albany. At the hearing on writ of habeas corpus Saturday evening numbers of reputable witnesses, including six railroad conductors and a number of other railroad men and others testified positively to having seen and been with Murphy here on the afternoon and night of August 12, that being the night of the noted Bissitt murder. Associate Justice W. A. Hoke, of the Supreme court, is hearing the case and has given counsel until this afternoon at 3 o'clock to bring from Albany persons who it is claimed, will identify Murphy as having been in Albany and to bring a suit case and clothing that they pledge to prove were left there by Murphy and are in reality his clothes. A big crowd attended the hearing Saturday afternoon and a still larger one is probable this afternoon.

DUCK INDUSTRY NEAR GREENSBORO QUITE PROMISING

For several years the people of the west have been engaged in duck raising, but just recently the people of the South have begun to manifest a great deal of interest in this industry.

Among the first of those of this section to enter into this industry are Messrs. Rankin and Nicholson, who have started in to supply a large territory with duck eggs and they have already made an admirable showing in that they have 100 half-grown ducks of the Indian Runner species, which are reputed to be the finest layers in the country.

Their method is to hatch the ducks in an incubator and keep them under shelter until they are half grown, at which time they are large enough to take care of themselves and are turned out on the farm where they can thrive better. One hundred of the half-grown size were on the streets Saturday for inspection and they showed up well indeed, and from their looks will add very much to the percentage of the number of eggs during the season. Perhaps many of these will become like one of last year's raising, which, declared Mr. Rankin, layed 163 eggs in the same number of days.

Other kinds of ducks lay an egg with a shell of bluish tint, but these lay a pure white egg and it is said to be of the finest quality, far surpassing the common hen egg, and indeed surpassing the egg of any other bird as far as quality is concerned, and if these gentlemen are successful in raising 300 by spring they will be in position to supply a large trade.

HAD GRIPS OF BOGUS MONEY

Three Alleged Counterfeiters Arrested In Syracuse, N. Y.

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 4.—A den of counterfeiters was unearthed in Syracuse this afternoon, when Secret Service men, aided by the local police, placed four men under arrest who are alleged to have been circulating spurious bills in this part of the State.

Victor Serranti, a Baptist missionary, his brothers Umberto and Francisca and Filitto Giorano were arrested with grips filled with counterfeit bills. Two plates for $1 bills were found in their possession.

Utica was the place where they got rid of most of the bad money.

COUNTY OFFICIALS HOLDING MEETING IN NEW QUARTERS

Place Admirably Adapted for This Purpose--Seats for People Before Board.

The County Commissioners are today holding their first session in the new building designed and built for their especial use. The meeting began shortly before 10 o'clock, following a tour of the building and discussing its conveniences with people gathered from different parts of the county.

The commissioners sit at a table placed on a platform at the end of the main auditorium, there being thirty-six seats for those who have business before the board. The commissioners sit facing the audience, excepting the chairman, who sits at the end of the table, but can face the audience by turning his chair. The county attorney occupies the other end of the table. The platform is cut off from the remainder of the room by an iron railing.

Just in the rear of the chairman's chair there is a door leading into a room designed for use by the county auditor and for a consultation room by the commissioners. In the rear of the auditorium is a room designed for the use of the county treasurer, but it is doubtful if he will use it on account of the inconvenience in reaching it. There is a fireplace in the several rooms and steam heat connections. There is also a private toilet room for the use of the commissioners.

The second floor of the building is for the use of the county board of education, being designed especially for this purpose. There is an auditorium for use when people desire to come before the board. There is also the superintendent's office, the stenographer's office and a private waiting room for ladies. In each room is a fireplace with gas log fires. There are arrangements for steam heating apparatus also.

The floors are of hardwood and the entire finishing is of good quality and workmanship. The buildings is so situated that it is free from the many annoying noises that permeate the county building proper. It is a more desirable place than the former quarters.

The entire building is nearly complete, the electrical fixtures not yet being in place. With this exception the place is complete. The County Board of Education will move into the new quarters in a day or two.

RALEIGH'S POSTAL SAVINGS BANK IS NOW READY

Special to Telegram.

Raleigh, Sept. 4.—The material for the establishment of the proposed postal savings bank in connection with the Raleigh postoffice has arrived and Postmaster Briggs says the department can be opened in a day's notice from Washington to actually open the savings department. The interest depositors receive is two per cent., figured only on funds that remain on deposit for a year—no interest period of less than a year.

FARMERS TO FIX PRICE OF COTTON.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 4.—Farmers throughout the South will have a direct vote as to the price to be received for the great bulk of the cotton crop this year.

At the same time the national convention of the Farmers' Union opens at Shawnee, Oklahoma, next Tuesday, every lodge of the organization throughout the country will hold meetings and wire instructions to their delegates at Shawnee. These messages will deal principally with the minimum price at which the crop should be sold. The national convention through a committee, will consider these messages and fix a union price as near the general average as possible.

Ways and means for harvesting, marketing, and, if necessary, holding the cotton crop, will be one of the most important matters to come before the Shawnee convention.

Labor Enjoys Its Annual Holiday.

Photo by American Press Association.

GRAND

Jury Begins Investigation of Lynching of Ezekiel Walker.

West Chester, Pa., Sept. 4.—The county grand jury this morning began its investigation of the lynching of Ezekiel Walker, the negro burned at the stake on the night of August 13 for the murder of Edgar Rice, at Coatesville.

Judge Biggs With Trinity College

Special to Telegram.

Durham, Sept. 4.—President Few Saturday made this important announcement:

Judge J. Crawford Biggs, formerly professor in the University of North Carolina and for the last five years one of the most distinguished judges of the Superior Court in the State, has resigned his judgeship and accepted a professorship of law in Trinity College. Judge Biggs has behind him a brilliant record as student, teacher, attorney, Supreme Court reporter, and judge. This bringing to the school of so learned and accomplished a lawyer is regarded as a most valuable acquisition.

With Dean Samuel F. Mordecai, LL. B., Judge Biggs, and R. P. Reade, LL. B., the school is equipped with a faculty that will enable it to carry forward the great objects for which it was seven years ago established. This was the first Southern law school to maintain adequate admission requirements, the first to introduce the case-system, and the first to write its own books. Under the brilliant leadership of Dean Mordecai the school continues to hold this primacy. In the face of the disorganized state of legal education in North Carolina the school stands firm for higher standards, and better methods of instruction and it goes steadily on putting out books that meet the approval of the highest authorities in the country.

In this movement to raise and invigorate one of the learned professions, Trinity College is making substantial contribution to that moral and intellectual leadership for which every great college in part exists.

Ashe Street Won.

The Ashe Street ball team defeated the Asheboro Street team Saturday afternoon 7 to 8. Batteries—Pugh and McCauley, Sumner and Faulkner.

LABOR

Day Observed in New York by Procession of Thousands of Workers.

New York, Sept. 4.—Seventy-five thousand workers observed Labor Day here by participating in an immense procession of the various trades unions. The procession traversed the principal streets of the city and was an inspiring sight. Thousands cheered the workers as they marched along the streets.

SALISBURY LAD IS DROWNED IN NORTH YADKIN RIVER

Salisbury, Sept. 4.—Braxton Barkley, 17 years old, mailing clerk for The Salisbury Post, was drowned in the North Yadkin river, about twelve miles from this city, yesterday at 10:30 o'clock at a point known as Horse Shoe bend.

Young Barkley, with Floyd and Lee Bost, brothers, had gone to the home of Mr. Ed. Davis, near the scene of the drowning, with a nephew of Mr. Davis, who lives in Florida and who is here on a visit. They left Salisbury at 6:30 o'clock, two going in a buggy and two on bicycles, Barkley being one of the latter. Arriving there they went to the river and went in swimming. Floyd Bost and Barkley were engaged in swimming from a certain point to a rock in the river called Sheephead rock. Floyd had reached the rock and Barkley was following close behind, when all of a surden he called and said he was giving out and went under. Floyd swam out to where his companion had gone down and who was still under. Floyd let his feet down in an effort to locate the drowning boy, who grasped him by the foot, pulling him under. Bost strangled, freed himself and was then too weak to render further assistance to Barkley. Bost saved himself with difficulty.

Barkley never came up and the alarm was given. Bost hurried to Mr. P. O. Tatum's, at South river, several miles distant, and telephoned to Salisbury of the affair, and parties with grappling hooks hurried to the scene in automobiles, to begin dragging the waters, which at this point are from twelve to fifteen feet deep. The boy is the son of Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Barkley, who live on Cemetery street.

The two Bost boys are the ones who were out fishing with another boy near Salisbury one Saturday night several months ago, when a storm came up and they all took refuge under a tree, which lightning struck, instantly killing their companion named Correll and severely injuring Floyd Bost.

Barkley was an exceptionally bright and energetic lad and was well-liked by his employers and those who knew him.

NOTICES

Posted Unofficialiy May Hasten Strike on the Harriman Lines.

Chicago, Sept. 4.—The impending strike on the Harriman lines was complicated further by the posting around shops unauthorized notices to the workmen to strike tomorrow. These were torn down by the secretary. The blacksmiths union may hasten the strike.

THE COTTON CROP

Weekly Review of the Memphis Commercial-Appeal Not So Optimistic.

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 4.—The Commercial-Appeal weekly cotton review says:

Reports are unfavorable east of the Mississippi river and in Louisiana. In Arkansas the feeling is slightly more hopeful by reason of the cessation of the rains and in Oklahoma and Texas a decided change in conditions is indicated.

Very heavy rains and wind damaged the crop in South Carolina, although rain may in the end add something to the yield from the late cotton.

Georgia reports considerable deterioration and a disappointing out-turn where picking has begun. In Alabama and Mississippi the damage from cotton army worms is very heavy this week, the pest appearing over wide areas and stripping field after field of every vestige of leaf growth and young tender bolls. Conservative estimates place the loss in Alabama at 150,000 bales and in Mississippi at about half as much.

The weather was slightly more favorable than heretofore, little rain having fallen in the valley, but a much longer period of dry weather is needed.

It is evident that the rains in Texas will add something to the crop and make a material addition if the frost is late. Some Oklahoma correspondents think the crop is as good as last year and while others report an irreparable loss. Improvement since the rains is generally conceded. Cotton is opening rapidly in both states, but much faster elsewhere.

FRIDDLE TRUNDLES WHEELBARROW IN FROM STOKESDALE

Man who Expressed Faith in Greensboro Team Carries out Agreement.

True to the terms of his wager that Greensboro would win the pennant in the 1911 season of the Carolina Association James W. Friddle, of Stokesdale, rolling a delapidated wheelbarrow, walked proudly up Elm street this morning within two minutes after the clock had tolled the hour of ten, official schedule time for his arrival.

Some time ago Mr. Friddle wagered with E. B. Moore that Doyle's Patriots would win the pennant this year, Moore standing by Winston's Twins. The terms were that in case Greensboro lost out Friddle was to roll a wheelbarrow into Greensboro from Stokesdale, a distance of 18 miles. In case Winston lost out Mr. Moore was to roll a barrow into the goodly town of Winston-Salem.

On last Wednesday Mr. Friddle saw that defeat was inevitable and began making preparations for the trip. Saturday afternoon he rolled his barrow seven miles from the starting point and left it, returning home to spend Sunday. This morning at 3 o'clock he left home and came to the point where he left his barrow in a buggy. He then got out and rolled into the city, getting here two minutes late.

A large crowd had gathered at the court square to meet the barrow-pusher and he was applauded as he passed Market street. He rolled the barrow into the entrance of King's Cigar store and then turned to receive the congratulations of his Greensboro friends for his pluck in standing by the Greensboro team. As a substantial token he was presented with a box of fine Cuesta Reys by enthusiastic fans.

Mr. Friddle mopped his brow and declared that the weather was warm. As he had trundled the barrow 11 miles no one doubted the sincerity of this remark. Mr. Friddle was smiling as he came down the street and was making the best of his discomfiture. When told by an enthusiastic fan to make the same wager next year and make the other man do some barrow-rolling Mr. Friddle replied laughingly that he was afraid to bet any more.

ACCIDENT TO GOV. DENEEN UPSETS POLITICS IN ILL.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 4.—In an attempt to prevent a collision between his automobile and a two-seated conveyance near Glenarm, about fifteen miles from this city, Gov. Charles S. Deneen was seriously injured yesterday when he fell, breaking both bones of his left ankle.

The Governor, seeing that a collision was unavoidable, sprang on the running board of the machine in which he was riding to grasp the bridle of the horses.

He was hurried to this city and is confined to his room in the executive mansion. Doctors Taylor and Patton, who were called, said the Governor would be unable to leave the room for five or six weeks.

The accident caused an upset in the political situation in the state.

Taft Cables William.

Washington, Sept. 4.—In response to Emperor William's cordial cablegram of thanks for the replica of the statue of Gen. Baron von Steuben, the Prussian-American soldier, which was unveiled at Potsdam yesterday, President Taft has sent the following message to the German ruler:

"I cordially appreciate your courteous cablegram of today's date announcing the unveiling of the replica of the Steuben statue and conveying your thanks and those of the German people for this present transmitted in virtue of the joint resolution of the Congress of the United States.

"I shall take great satisfaction in communicating Your Majesty's cablegram to the Congress of the United States at the opening of its next session in December next, as an evidence of the cordial relations which have ever existed between the United Stats and the German empire."

STATE MAY NOT HAVE TO BORROW MONEY THIS YEAR

Now Believed That Authorized Loan of $250,000 will not be Needed.

Special to Telegram.

Raleigh, Sept. 4.—Governor Kitchin and the Council of State find that the State may not have to borrow the $250,000 temporary loan, after all, pending the completion and certification of the railroad and other corporation taxes to the State treasurer by the Corporation Commission, that it was thought a week ago that would be necessary and which was anticipated by the last legislature through a special act authorizing such a loan. The changed condition comes through assurances from the Corporation Commission that the certification of tax assessments against the railroads will be made forthwith and then the State Treasurer can proceed at once with the collection of the railroad taxes which are always promptly paid.

Philadelphia Broker a Suicide.

Philadelphia, Sept. 4.—George B. Attlee, senior member of the firm of George B. Attlee & Co., bankers and brokers, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself in the head at his home in Cynwyd, a fashionable suburb. He had just returned from a honeymoon trip to Canada with his bride of three months. Attlee who was only 31 years old, broke down about four months ago from overwork and became a physical wreck from nervousness and insomnia.

ADMITTANCE TO ASYLUM FOR INSANE DENIED W. L. DUKE

Special to Telegram.

Raleigh, Sept. 4.—The wife and son-in-law of W. L. Duke, Wilmington, procured his delivery to the State hospital for the insane here through Deputy Sheriff Cox yesterday, but the hospital physicians ruled that he is not insane and refused to receive him after examination. The charge is being made that relatives of Duke wish to dispose of him so that they can control a life pension of $20 per month he has from the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co. He was allowed to return to Wilmington.

GROCERS' TRUST ASKS TERMS

Dissolution of Southern Association Demanded by Government.

Washington, Sept. 4.—Department of Justice officials stated today that the government has received repeated offers of compromise from counsel for the Southern Wholesale Grocers' Association, whose president, J. H. McLaurin, declared in Jacksonville, Fla., yesterday that there were no negotiations pending by which the association will submit to the government's terms in the anti-trust suit against the concern.

The prosecution, which was begun in June, 1910, in the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of Alabama, according to Attorney-General Wickersham's report, is "based upon evidence indicating that the members of that association had attempted to control the business of the Southern States in groceries and other necessaries of life and to prevent manufacturers from selling to other wholesale grocers than members of the association."

Despite President McLaurin's denial that his association has an intention of dissolving the combination of which the government complains, it was learned at the Department of Justice that Luke Wright, former Secretary of War, acting as special counsel for the association, has been in Washington at least twice seeking terms, and that within the last two weeks Special Assistant Attorney-General Oria F. Harrison, in charge of the government's case, has conferred with attorneys for the association and Department of Justice officials regarding a decree, which would include all the relief for which the government asks in its bill, to be presented to the United States courts for approval.

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The Telegram does not accept whisky, beer or objectionable advertising.

The Telegram makes a nominal charge for Cards of Thanks, Resolutions of Respect and formal Lodge Notices.

The Highest Type of Farming—Why Not Prepare Yourself For It?

This is a Young People's Special, but since the young people of today will be the grown-up people of tomorrow, we feel that we can not do a better thing for our Progressive Farmer boys, than to call their attention to one line of farming which has been all to generally neglected in the South. We refer to live stock raising.

Of course, all farms have more or less live stock on them; but what we mean is this: Most farmers in the South do not keep as many farm animalls as they should; they do not keep animals of the best quality, and they do not care and look after and love their animals as they hould.

Too many farmers think that they need no other stock than the mules they must have to tend their crops, a cow or two to furnish milk, two or three hogs to kill and a little flock of poultry. Now we believe that this is a wrong idea. Let us tell you why.

In the first place, you know you must have good land if you make good crops. Well, it is a matter of common experience—a fact proved too often to be successfully questioned—that it is easier to keep land good, or to make it good, when a large part of the crops are fed to live stock than when they are sold off. If you feed your grain and hay to cattle and sell the milk and butter, you take less from your land than if you sold the hay and grain.

Again, if you raise cotton to sell to buy meat and lard, your only chance to get a profit is on the cotton. You must pay a profit to the man who raised the hog, to the man who killed it, to all the men who handled it before you bought it. When you raise a hog yourself you get att these profits yourself.

Once again, if you have plenty of work stock, you can do better farm work and do it easier and quicker than if you lack team force. It is cheaper to plow with three horses than with one.

Other reasons might be given why more live stock are needed on Southern farms, but these ought to be enough. When boys who read this grow up and begin farming for themselves we want them to remember this one point. The farmer who keeps plenty of good live stock can do his work easier and better, can get a bigger profit out of the crops he grows, and can improve his land at much less expense than can the man who does not.

But it is not only more farm animals we need. We must have better ones. Go to any section where the farmers keep pure-bred cattle or horses or hogs and see if you do not find better lands, better houses, better farming generally, than in those sections where they keep just any old kind of stock. You know yourself, if you have a colt, a calf, a pig, or a chicken that is a little better than the common run—one that you would be proud to take to your county fair, let us say—that you take more pride in and get more satisfaction out of this one animal than you would out of two or three scrubs. When you go to raising live stock, get good stock. There is more money in that kind and more satisfaction.

Remember this, though: Even if you were able to buy the highest priced animals in your State, unless you knew how to feed and care for them, and unless you had an interest in and feeling for them, they would not retain their good looks and their usefulness long. It takes good care and good feeding to make good animals, or to keep them; and the boy who expects to be a stockman can not begin too early to find out about the stock on his farm, to learn how to feed them, the sort of care they need, what they like and dislike, and all such things. One who is not kind to his animals will not make a success with them.

Live stock farming is the highest type of farming, the one calling for the most care on the part of the farmer, and the one yielding the greatest returns. It is very unfortunate that is has been so neglected in the South, for there is certainly no better place for it. Therefore, we are making this appeal to the boys who have ambition and energy and who expect to do the very best work and get the very best rewards, that they begin early in life to learn all they can about farm animals and how to care for them. No line of farm work will pay them better.—The Progressive Farmer.

TEXAS IN WAR BETWEEN THE STATES

I hardly think the part Texas played regarding secession and the early history of the Civil War has ever been told fully and oorrectly in a Northern paper. I went to San Antonia, Texas, from Indiana in November, 1859, worked in the DailyHerald office as a printer for nearly two years, and later in the Daily Telegraph office in Houston. In 1868 J. G. Tracy and myself started a weekly Republican paper in Houston, and I followed the newspaper business in that State until 1879, when I left Texas and came to Brooklyn. I mention this to show that I had facilities for getting the information never before published in this city about which I write, after so long a time.

As all know, the great rebellion was flashed upon the country almost with the suddenness of a Western cyclone or a "Texas norther." But preparations had been going on for it for four years; indeed, from the day of election when Buchanan defeated Fremont for the Presidency by such a slender majority in 1856. Affairs of such magnitude as the great civil war do not come by accident or grow ripe and formidable without care and nourishment. Leading secessionists throughout the South knew that there was a strong Union sentiment in Texas led by the great and patriotic Sam Houston; that many of the leading men recognized the evil of slavery, were opposed to secession and were courageously loyal to the Union. They knew, too, that with such leadership there must be a strong following, and that extraordinary efforts would be necessary to sweep Texas out of the Union with the more radical and extreme sectional States of the South, especially so long as Gen. Sam Houston occupied the Gubernatorial chair.

And thus it was that the people of San Antonio, where I lived, and throughout the best settled sections of the State, were taken completely by surprise in the early part of the year 1860, more than twelve months before Fort Sumter was fired upon, when an active campaign was commenced to bring about secession and to inflame the public mind up to the war point. In May or June a Major Charles H. Bickley, a younk Kentuckian of ability and good address arrived in the city as the organizing head of a secret society called the "K. G. C.'s" or "Knights of the Golden Circle," a society pledged to slavery, secession and a dissolution of the Union. He had the by-laws of the society printed in the Herald office, and in that way a few others and myself got the information intended only for true blue secessionists and war promoters. But the people generally were easily won over to war and strife, and soon the billows of secession, like the waves of the ocean, swept everything, and opposition was impossible.

Women and boys, as well as men, were panting for war, and the only topic of conversation from that time to the beginning of hostilities, in April, 1861, was "War, war, war." In a short time ministers, editors, officials, everybody, were shouting for war and no one dared to say a word against it. A little weekly Union paper, the Almo Express, was pied and the editor saved his life by flight in the night. Major Charles Anderson of the United States army and brother of Fort Sumter Anderson, was prevented from making a Union speech in front of the historic Alamo by a mob. The audience had just been inflamed to a high pitch by speeches from Rev. Jesse Boring, a Methodist minister, and a lawyer named Jack Wilcox. I was present at the meeting and I visited the Express after the office was wrecked.

San Antonio was a government post and a military supply station. A company of soldiers was stationed there and various other companies were located at Indian frontier posts. Late in the fall of 1860 Gen. Benjamin McCullough rode into the city early one morning at the head of a thousand men on horseback, and surprised the garrison of soldiers, taking possession of all the government stores and property. This antedated the firing on Fort Sumter, which was called the beginning of the war.

So I insist that the war had its practocal beginning in San Antonio. I witnessed McCulloch's capture of the city. It occurred about 4 a. m., and the day was one of intense excitement.

It was a queer thing that a great many Northern men living in Texas were willingly swept into the vortex of war, while thousands of Southern men remained true to the Union, with their own section almost unanimously against them. These Northern men—George H. Sweet, editor of the San Antonio Herald; Rev. R. F. Bunting pastor of a Presbyterian church in San Antonio; Willard Richardson and David Richardson, founders and editors of the Galveston News; E. H. Cushing, editor and founder of the Houston Telegraph, and E. Cave, secretary of State to Governor Houston and a newspaper man—worked harder to bring about secession and war than any other six men in Texae. Nons of them is now living.

What a change, what improvements, and what a difference in conditions ad government have come to this Nation in the last 50 years! Only those who have passed three score years and ten can fully comprehend the many changes the country has passed through or enjoy the blessings we have today. Nor can they call to mind the folly and suffering of the great American rebellion of 1861-'65!

The records at Washington as well as the information I have given, make it clear that "K. G. C.'s" secret society was made use of to bring on the civil war and that it came into existence in the early part of President Buchanan's administration. The promoters of secession despaired of Texas, owing to Houston's influence, but finally decided that it was absolutely essential to the success of their cause, bordering as it did on Arizona and New Mexico, into which slavery could be extended. It also bordered Mexico, giving an inlet for supplies during the war. Besides they would need the corn and beef, cotton and wool, etc., raised in Texas, to help feed and clothe the army. The South looked to and confidently expected help from both England and France, and was apprised of the fact that France contemplated seizing Mexico and establishing a monarchy there. So, with friendly French neighbors on the south in Mexico and English friends in Canada on the north, invasion of the Northern States from both sections by the two governments would have been an easy matter when the time for intervention came, while the Confederates would keep banging away in the center. There is no doubt that such a plan had been laid and carefully mapped out, and that Jefferson Davis was confident of such intervention and assistance right up to the close of the war, but fortunately for the Union it never materialized.

The wave of secession swept through Texas with the fury of a storm at sea, dashing away all obstacles and rendering opposition impossible, showing how well the "K. G. C.'s" had done their work. The legislature elected that year (1860), it was believed, could be relied on to pass the ordinance of secession, but Governor Houston, with the veto power, was in the way. Lieut. Gov. Edward Clark, however, was a rank secessionist, and so Houston must be disposed of. And without delay or ceremony, he was deposed; the secession ordinance was jammed through the legislature and quickly signed by Clark, and Texas was out of the Union and chained to a cause doomed to defeat after four years of hard fighting, privation and suffering.

Houston's farewell address from the steps of the State capitol in Austin, after being deposed, was as stirring, patriotic and pathetic as Washington's. General Houston died about a year before the war closed, and therefore did not live to see his prophetic prophecies fulfilled. He won Texas independence at San Jacinto and revenged the slaughter of hundreds of Texans in the Alama, and at Goliad by General Santa Anna, whom he defeated and captured. He was the first president of the republic of Texas, was several times governor and a United States Senator and Congressman.—E. H. Quick, in Brooklyn Eagle.

WILL OF WASHINGTON REPRINTED AS PUBLIC DOCUMENT

Senate Ordered This Done and Persons Desiring Copy of Famous Document Should Apply to Their Congressman.

Special to Telegram.
(By VICTOR ELLIOTT.)

Washington, Sept. 4.—In a short time persons who may be interested can send to their Congressmen for a copy of the reprinted will of George Washington, the first President of the United States. Just before the extra session of Congress tdjourned, Senator Heyburn of Idaho, was passing down Pennsylvania avenue and in a book store found a small volume containing this last will and testament.

This ancient document interested the Senator, so that he asked permission of the Senate to have it reprinted as a public document, and the permission was readily granted.

The will shows probably more clearly than any other of his writings, the character, firmness, and the fairness of the patriot who aided in organizing the government under which Americans now live and thrive.

The title of this volume is "The Last Will and Testament of George Washington of Mount Vernon." The original of it is kept at Fairfax county court house, near Washington, where General Washington himself carried it and ordered it placed on record. The original, now yellow with age, is closely guarded by the county officials. It is kept in a steel fireproof safe,, but when visitors call at the court house it is taken out and exhibited. Only recently President Taft made a pilgrimage to this historic old spot to view the will.

The will was written by General Washington himself at Mount Vernon, on July 9, 1799. It was presented to the probate court at Fairfax court house, on January 20, 1800, more than six months afer General Washington had completed it. There are forty-two pages of the will, including the notes and explanations which the first President wrote to make the terms of the document more clear.

In the beginning of the document the author stipulated that al his debts be paid. "All of my debts, of which there are but few," he says, "and none of any magnitude, are to be punctually and speedily paid."

The will begins as follows:

"To my dearly beloved wife, Martha Washington, I give and bequeath the use profit and benefit, of my whole estate, real and personal, for the term of her natural life, except such parts thereof as are especially disposed of hereafter."

Following this General Washington indicated his desire that his slaves be freed. He says on this subject:

"Upon the decease of my wife, it is my will and desire, that all the slaves which I hold in my own right shall be given their freedom. To emancipate them during her life would, though earnestly wished by me, be attended by such insuperable difficulties on account of their intermixture by marriage with lower negroes, as to excite the most painful sensations, if not disagreeable consequences, from the latter, while both descriptions are in the occupancy of the same proprietor, it being in my power under the tenure by which dower negroes are held to manumit them.

"And whereas, among those who will receive freedom, according to this devise, there may be some from old age or bodily infirmities, and others who on account of their infancy, that will be unable to support themselves, it is my will and desire that all who come under the first and second descriptions shall be comfortably clothed and fed by my heirs and that such of the latter description as have no parents living, or if living are unable to provide for them, shall be bound by the court until they shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years, and in cases where no record can be produced whereby their ages can be ascertained the judgment of the court upon its own view of the subject shall be adequate and final."

There are many other interesting features in this will. For instance, General Washington bequeather $4,000, a large sum at that time, toward the endowment of a free school establishment as an annex to Alexandria, Va., Academy.

General Washington foresaw the value of inland waterways, and advocated the extension of navigation up the James river from tidewater to the mountains. Virginia presented her favorite son with 100 shares in the company which was to develop the James river, and 50 shares in the company which was to develop the Potomac river. They were given as tokens of esteem of the people of Virginia for General Washington.

But General Washington explains in his will that he refused to accept these shares for his own use, but would take them for the public benefit. He says:

"The accepting of these shares of stock was refused, as inconsistent with a principle which I have adopted and has never departed from, namely, not to receive any pecuniary compensation for any service I could render my country in its arduous struggle with Great Britain for its rights, and because I had evaded propositions from other States in the Union."

General Washington was a strong advocate of the establishment of a great national university in the District of Columbia, and in his will he left fifty of the shares in the Potomac River Company to aid in establishing such an institution. Concerning this he said:

"It has always been a source of serious regret to me to see the youth of these United States sent to foreign countries for their education, often before their minds were formed, or they had imbibed any adequate ideas of the happiness of their own, contracting too frequently not only habits of dissipation and extravagance, but principles unfriendly to republican government, and to the true and genuine liberties of mankind, which thereafter are rarely overcome.

"For these reasons it has been my prudent wish to see a plan devised on a liberal scale, which would have a tendency to present systematic ideas through all parts of this rising empire, thereby to do away with local attachments and state prejudices as far as the nature of things would, or indeed ought to admit, from our national councils."

CASCARETS WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Salts, Calomel and Cathartic Pills are Violent—They Act on Bowels as Pepper Acts in Nostrils.

Take a Cascaret tonight and thoroughly cleanse your Liver, Stomach and Bowels, and you will surely feel great by morning. You men and women who have headache, coated tongue, can't sleep, are bilious, nervous and upset, bothered with a sick, grassy, disordered stomach, or have backache and feel all worn out.

Are you keeping clean inside with Cascaretts—or merely forcing a passageway every few days with salts, cathartic pills or castor oil? This is important. Cascarets immediately cleanse and regulate the stomach, remove the sour, undigested and fermenting food and foul gases; take the excess bile from the liver and carry off the decomposed waste matter and poison from the intestines and bowels.

Remember a Cascaret tonight will straighten you out by morning. A 10-cent box from your druggist means a clear head and cheerfulness for months. Don't forget the children.

The Hay Shortage.

There is no doubt that they will command a higher price the coming winter than ever known before. The dry spring and summer has cut the hap crop short almost everywhere, and the chances are that in many sections cattle will have to be sold for lack of forage to keep them. One paper is urging farmers to disk their stubble fields and sow Timothy and clover in August. This may do in some Northern sections, but in the South I would advise differently. With land in good heart and capable of making a good grass crop, I would plow well and put in good order, and in September or early October sow Italian rye grass seed. Sowed with a liberal amount of seed at that time, this grass will make a fine hay crop in the spring, but will not last, and had better be treated as an annual. Years ago I visited a farm in New Jersey, near New York City, where they had just cut a crop of this grass of nearly three tons an acre from seed sowed the previous September.

Do not think you can do this on poor land. But with land in a good state of improvement, this grass will make a fine crop of hay in a shorter time than any I know of, and can be followed by cowpeas in the spring and another good crop of hay made with a liberal use of acid phosphate and potash, and the land can be left in the fall in crimson clover as a winter cover to be turned under for corn or cotton in the spring. You can in this way get two good hay crops and a soil cover and improver in twelve months.

Then, of course, there is still time to sow winter oats and vetch for hay, and a magnificent hay crop these make. If you have peas, do not fail to save them for hay. Save by all means the crabgrass that follows the early truck crops and as I have before suggested, even the ragweeds on the stubble fields will make forage for dry cattle, and even horses and mules will eat them when cut in bloom and well cured. Save the entire corn stover and shred it if possible. If you have a silo, you are fortunate, provided you have the material to fill it. If corn is short for silage, cut the peavines into the silo. They make good silage, as the soy beans also do. The man with a silo is always better off than the man who depends solely on dry forage, and if you have no silo, do not pass another season without one.

For fall seed for sheep and hogs and milk cows, sow Dwarf Essex rape in rows and cultivate and fertilize well. Or you can sow the rape broadcast and sow crimson clover with it, and you will have the clover after cutting and feeding the rape. In short, use every effort to get feed for stock.—W. F. Massey, in The Progressive Farmer.

FOLEY'S KIDNEY REMEDY (Liquid.) Is a great medicine of proven value for both acute and chronic kidney and bladder ailments. It is especially recommended to elderly people for its wonderful tonic and reconstructive qualities, and the permanent relief and comfort it gives them. Howard Gardner.

A farm hand had worked in the field from dawn till darkness, doing the chores by lantern light. "I'm going to quit," he said to the farmer at the end of the month. "You promised me a steady job."

"Well, haven't you got one?" was the the astonished reply.

"No," said the man, "there are three or four hours every night that I don't have anything to do and fool my time away sleeping."—Success Magazine.

To be sure of a supply for the long winter months that are rapidly approaching

Order Your Coal Now

Prices are low. They'll soon be higher. As to the quality of our coal—there's none better.

The Greensboro Ice & Coal Co.

Still have a supply of Seasonable Summer Goods, Genuine Porcelain Lined Refrigerators, Ice Boxes, Ice Cream Freezers, Ice Tools of different kinds, different kinds of water coolers, The King Fly Killer, Lawn Hose, Lawn Mowers, Reap Hooks, and many other useful articles.

Yours to please,

Greensboro Hardware Co.,
Phone 131 — 221 South Elm St

The Commercial National Bank
Greensboro, N. C.
Capital and Undivided Profits, $220,000.00
F. B. RICKS, President. — F. C. BOYLES, Cashier.
E. J. Stafford, Vice President. — I. F. PEEBLES, Asst. Cashier.
We solicit accounts from individuals, firms and corporations, issue Certificates of Deposit and sell Foreign Exchange.
4 Per Cent. Paid on Savings Deposits.

A Young Man With $500.00

Wanted to go into business—but the particular business he had in mind required $1,500. It was easy for him to raise the other thousand dollars when he showed by his bank book that he had a definite plan of saving part of his income every week. Men with money are not afraid to lend to young fellows of that sort.

Plan to save something every week—if it's only a dollar.

With Capital of $300,000.00 and Resources of $1,350,000.00, conservatively managed by men of known integrity and ability, this bank is one of the strongest in the State.

The 4 per cent interest we pay, compounded 4 times a year, makes your money GROW.

American Exchange Bank
CAPITAL ..... $300,000.00.
R. G. VAUGHN, President. — J. W. SCOTT, Vice-President.
F. H. NICHOLSON, Asst. Cashier.

Have not gone out of business, but have moved to 214 South Elm Street
W. L. PEGG
Op. Benbow Hotel. — JEWELER

PNEUMONIA
left me with a frightful cough and very weak. I had spells when I could hardly breathe or speak for 10 to 20 minutes. My doctor could not help me, but I was completely cured by
DR. KING'S New Discovery
Mrs. J. E. Cox, Joliet, Ill.
50c AND $1.00 AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

"I've just been reading about the power of the will. It's a wonderful thing."

"Yes; a millionaire friend of mine left a will that makes six children and 17 grandchildren be good."—Kansas City Journal.

"Where was he struck by the automobile?" asked the coroner.

"At the junction of the dorsal and cervical vertebrae," answered the surgeon.

"Will you please point that out on the map?" asked the coroner, indicating one that hung on the wall.—Housekeeper.

"I suppose you have heard of the danger in kissing?" he remarked tentatively

"I have," replied she, "but I come of a family noted for courage."—Tit-Bits.

We are prepared to do any kind of Hauling—Freight, Household Goods, Office Furniture, Safes, Pianos, Wood, Stone, Lumber, Brick—anything.

Phone No. 8
When you want anything moved.

Cunningham Bros.
Coal---Wood

TO KILL THE DANDRUFF GERM.

Is the Only Possible Way of Having An Effective Cure.

If you see a woman or a man with luxuriant glossy hair, you may be sure neither has dandruff to amount to anything. In nearly every case where women and men have thin brittle hair, they owe it to dandruff. There are hundreds of preparations that "claim" to cure dandruff, but not one but Newbro's Herpicide tells you that dandruff is the result of a germ burrowing into the scalp, and that permanent cure of dandruff and its consequent falling and baldness, can only be had by killing the germ; and there is no other preparation that will destroy that germ but Newbro's Herpicide. "Destroy the cause, and you remove the effect." Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c. in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co. Detroit, Mich.

One dollar bottles guaranteed.

Fariss-Klutz Drug Co., and Greensboro Drug Co., Special Agents.

IN THE LABOR WORLD

Tampa, Fla., has 10,000 cigarmakers.

Toronto, Can., labor men may enter municipal contests next January.

Beginning May 1, 1912, Cleveland, O., lathers will receive $5 per day.

The average age at which factory employes begin work in Hungary and Spain is 10 years.

The Building Trades Council, of Los Angeles, Cal., is conducting a free employment bureau.

St. Paul, Minn., union printers are to arbitrate for a new newspaper scale.

A general strike of Montreal, Can., tailors is threatened unless conditions are improved.

Some of the diamond "cleavers" of Amsterdam receive as much as $120 per week.

In the Netherlands the predominant hours of labor in most industries are 10 to 11 per day.

Nearly 60 per cent of the Steel Trust employes are foreign born, and nearly two-thirds of these are of the Slavic race.

Boston, Mass., Stationary Firemen's Union has established a school for members in general steam engineering.

The city council of Murphysboro, Ill., passed a resolution giving preference to union labor on all city work.

On September 5-9, at Detroit, Mich., Internation Photo-Engravers' Union of North America will convene.

The lower house of the State legislature of Georgia has passed a bill establishing a State Labor Bureau.

—o—

The Governor of Massachusetts has appointed a commission to investigate woman's wages and conditions of labor in that State.

The Central Unemployed Body for London, Eng., have spent $62,000 for emigration this year, although nearly half the period of the estimate is to run.

William B. Wilson, the coal miner Congressman from Pennsylvania, will deliver the Labor Day address in Atlanta, Ga.

Since 1878, the Cigarmakers' International Union has paid out in sick, death, strike and out-of-work benefits a total of more than $7,000,000.

The French Minister of Labor and Social Thrift has instituted a permanent committee for studying the indications of approaching periods of industrial unemployment.

The United Hatters of North America have decided to conduct their election on the referendum plan instead of at the conventions, as heretofore. The plan will go into effect next January.

If a bill now before Parliament becomes a law, the English bar maids will get, in effect, a six-day week. These girls are now working an excessive number of hours.

The Garment Workers' Union has done more toward eliminating the sweatshop from the slothing industry than all other agencies combined.

It has been decided by the Australian commonwealth pending legislation giving specific pensions to the blind, to pay the same allowance to blind people as to invalids.

Close o a half million dollars are spent annually by the printing trades unions throughout the United States and Canada in aflvertising the Allied Printing Trades Union Label.

Western railroad managers are predicting a monster railway strike, as a result of "secret" organizations of railway workers into district federations.

The International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union has established a superannuated home, trade school and a sanatorium at Rogersville, Tenn., costing more than $1,000,000.

One of the members of the Typographical Society, who proclaimed a strike at Cape Town, Africa, has been fined $50 damages and costs for breach of contract The proceedings were taken as a test case.

In Los Angeles, Cal., the Garment Workers' Union has more than doubled its membership within the past year and practically every union garment worker is employed, so great is the demand for the Garment Workers' label.

During the past ten years nearly 10,000 cracker bakers have been eliminated from the trade union movement through the tactics of the cracker trust, which is financed by the same men interested in the Steel Trust.

The United Association of Plumbers, by an agreement entered into without friction, has established the eight-hour day at Springfield, Ohio. This makes nine crafts in the city now enjoying the shorter workday.

Activity in trade union movements continues all over Germany, in nearly all cases the men are winning, and a steady all-round advance both in reduction of hours and rise in wages is practically certain.

The members of the Aberdeen branch of the Bakers and Confectioners of Scotland National Federal Union have decided to adhere to their original demands for an eight hour day for five days of the week, and a seven hour day on Saturday.

Women Trade Union League has issued a financial statement showing that the fund raised for the striking garment workers in Chicago by unions amounted to $41,182, by the Socialists, $10,601, and from other sources to bring the total to $70,177.

At a recent meeting of the United Hebrew Trades, in Manhattan, N. Y., it was decided to aid the tailors in the organizing campaign they are now carrying on to get all the trade in the country in the union, as a preliminary preparation for a general strike in 1912.

The Label Section is planning to give illustrated talks on the union label before every union affiliated with the San Francisco Labor Council and the Building Trades Council, in an effort to increase the demand for the label, card and button in San Francisco.

The strike of bakers in Berlin has ended with a complete victory of the men, the majority of the employers having signed the agreement. At the end of the strike there were only 390 men still out, a smaller number than are on an average, unemployed.

A deputation representing workers employed by the British government has been informed that certain increases will in future be paid and that notably the minimum wage at the Royal Gunpowder Factory will be raised from $5.75 to $6 per week.

The action of the Cigarmakers' International Union in adopting a label to distinguish its products from those of ill-paid convict, Asiatic or child-labor, was gradually followed by other labor organizations, until now there are 79 union labels in use in the United States.

Machinists in the employ of the Grand Trunk have demanded a new agreement with the road, the old one having expired some time ago. Failing to get a new agreement voluntarily, the men will adopt means to compel the company to grant them one.

What is hailed as a signal victory for organized labor was won when Controller of the Treasury Tracewell at Washington construed the naval appropriation act to mean that "every" employe in a shipyard where government vessels are building must be given an eight-hour day.

J. Eads Howe, the "Millionaire Hobo," who organized the International Brotherhoon Welfare Unemployed Association, announces that that organization has passed a resolution asking churchgoing people and the clergymen for the use of the churches as dwelling places for the poor and needy.

The International Typographical Union at a cost of more than $1,000,000 has established and maintains a Union Printers' Home, at Colorado Springs, where aged and infirm members and those afflicted with tuberculosis are cared for free of charge. This union has also an old age pension fund and burial benefit.

Continued peace in the trade of war, involving workmen in sixty-four potteries that turn out practically all the crockeryware and pottery products required for domestic use and export trade in this country, is said to depend upon the acceptance of an ultimatum for higher wages presented to a conference committee of the United States Potters' Association.

For the fiscal year ending May 31, 1910, the membership of the International Typographical Union earned an average of $953 per member. For the fisacl year ending May 31, 1911, the membership earned an average per member of $973. At the end of thefiscal year ending with May, 1911, the membership was 51,095. The increase in earnings for the last fiscal year reaches $4,000,000.

The National Union of Gas Workers on the East Coast of England have decided to make application to the Shipbuilders Federation for an advance of 2s per week on time rates and 10 per cent advance on place rates. The demand has the uninimous support of all branches on the Northeast Coast, and the number of men affected is 4,000.

Millstone "Around Its Neck" Does Not Discourage This Tree

Photo copyright by American Press Association, 1911.

HAVING a millstone around one's neck is a dangerous thing, according to Holy Writ, especially if one is to be cast into the sea. But the tree shown in the above picture has thrived in spite of such a handicap. Many years ago a huge millstone that had been used in turning wheat into flour at Sheldon's mill at South Dover, N. Y., was discarded. The new roller process made the old fashioned method obsolete, and the heavy millstone was useless and was thrown away. It lay on the ground beside the road for many years, and then a seed under the stone sprouted, and a slender plant poked its head through the hole in the center of the stone. It continued to grow until it filled the hole and gradually lifted the heavy stone from the ground. It continued to grow and to raise the stone until it now appears as shown in the picture. The stone is used as a seat by wayfarers who are tired. It is a comfortable seat, too, and is different from anything seen anywhere else in the world.

Not Wanted.

"Now this arrangement of springs," said the demonstrator, "is such that whatever the inequalities of the road, you never feel the slightest jar in riding. There is no jolt to this car."

"Then I don't want it," replied the fat man. "I want a car that will jolt, jar, jounce, bounce and jostle me until my waist line reappears. I want to escape that corporation tax the Supreme court has just decided to be constitutional."—Harper's Wekly.

The Annual Question.

"Well, Hawkins, old man," said Witherbee, "has your wife decided where she wil lspend the summer?"

"Yep," said Hawkins. "She's going abroad?"

"So? And how about you?"

"Well, I don't know yet," sighed Hawkins. "I haven't decided whether to stay in town or go into bankruptcy."—Harper's Weekly.

The Peacemaker.

"I hope," said the guest, "that you and Mrs. Scrappeigh will treat me as one of the family and behave just exactly as you would if I were not here."

"Not on your life," replied Scrappeigh. "The fact is, my dear fellow, as long as you are here you can depend on our behaving in a fairly peaceable way."

A girl feels very romantic riding in a car seat with a strange man who has on a crimson tie.

Perhaps Some "Help Wanted" Advertisers Are Advertising To You!

If they are, in effect, doing so, you should know it—the ads should be recognizable—and you should weigh, consider and decide about them!

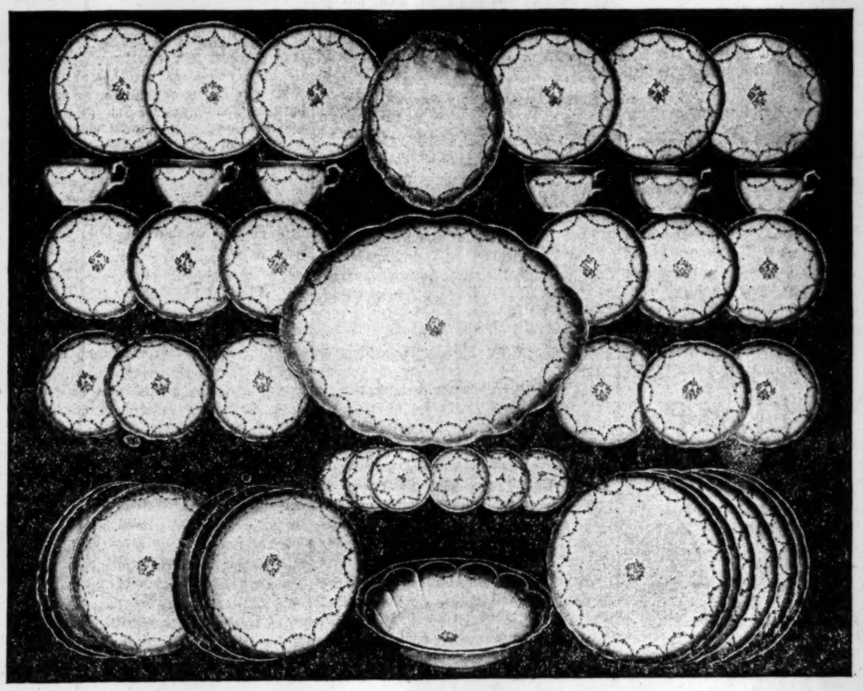
And the best of all times to begin to "sit up and take notice" is right away!

The Telegram's 45-Piece Blue and Gold Dinner Set is Proving the Most Popular Premium Ever Offered By Greensboro Newspaper

Every lady who has seen this dinner set is delighted with the beautiful ware and the elegant decorations, and surprised to learn that The Telegram is supplying it to all subscribers at the remarkably low price of

$3.75, and 30 Coupons Clipped from the paper

These Dinner Sets are going fast, and the first shipment will soon be exhausted. If you wish to be one of the first to get a Dinner Set, act at at once. Call at The Telegram office and get the ware. The Dinner Sets are going rapidly. They are being distributed in Greensboro and elsewhere, and every person who secures one is pleased.



The Telegram's Dinner Set is not the sort of cheap ware usually offered by newspapers as premiums. It is not fine China, and is not offered as such; but it is a good grade of

FRENCH PORCELAIN

beautifully decorated in Gold and Blue. These Dinner Sets have already been placed in some of the most exclusive homes in Greensboro, to the delight of those securing them, and they are good enough for any home.

REMEMBER that this ware cannot be obtained in this City and County except from THE TELEGRAM, and this pattern is not offered for sale in the stores anywhere, being manufactured exclusively for newspapers

Want Ad Department

Want Ads are the Connecting Link between Buyer and Seller, and When Printed in The Telegram they Get Results.

SPECIAL WANT AD OPPORTUNITY

To give everybody a chance to test the pulling power of Telegram Want Ads this offer is made, good for ONE MONTH, or until October 1st:

Three Insertions of Want Ads for the price of Two Insertions.

Bring on your copy and give Telegram Want Ads an opportunity to "make good."

Regular rate for Want Ads is One Cent per Word for Each Insertion. Everybody gets 'em for ONE MONTH on the basis of Three Insertions for the Price of Two.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WHEN YOU WANT WOOD 'PHONE 1404. W. F. Clarida. Aug. 12, tf

ANY OF YOUR PLANS DYING THAT ought to live? Does the seeming difficulty of "accomplishing things without money" scare some of your best ideas and plans to death? Well, a really feasible and logical new idea, plan or project may be financed—if you will have a little patience with your want advertising campaign, and really carry it out. tf

LANDAUS FOR WEDDINGS, &c. Phone 17. Taylor and Hire. 8-30-6t

GENTLE HORSES FOR LADIES TO drive. Phone 17. Taylor and Hire. Aug. 30-6t.

IS NEW WORK OR A A NEW WORKER your immediate need? You may use the want ads effectively and victoriously in either event! tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—30 ACRE FARM, 6 MILES west of town. One horse, 3 one horse wagons, one two-horse wagon, set harness, two brood sows and three shoats. Prices reasonable. Apply to J. F. Swaim, at J. Lewis & Sons. Lewis street. 9-2-6t.

FOR RENT OR SALE—SIX-ROOM house on Asheboro street, near end of car line. Apply to 1247 Randolph avenue. 9-4-1t*

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—GOOD TRUCK FARM, four miles south of Greensboro, on macadam road. J. H. Sharpe, R. F. D. No. 6. 9-4-3t

COTTAGE FOR RENT—ALL MODERN improvements, same as large house. $12.50 per month. 919 Carr street. 9-2-3t.

INSURANCE REAL ESTATE
IF YOU WANT TO BUY, BORROW, SELL OR INSURE
TELL IT TO
GUILFORD INSURANCE & REALTY CO.
BONDS-LOANS GREENSBORO, N.C.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Pursuant to the power vested in the mortgagee by virtue of a certain mortgage deed executed by Peter Lefteridge and wife, Kitty Lefteridge, to Julia H. Cox, Administratrix, on the 25th day of May, 1909, and duly recorded in the office of Register of Deeds of Guilford County, N. C., in Book 212 page 70, the undersigned will expose for sale, at public auction, at the Court House door, in the City of Greensboro, N. C., on Saturday the 16th day of September, 1911, at 12 o'clock noon, a certain tract or parcel of land lying and being in the County of Guilford, State of North Carolina, Gilmer Township, adjoining the lands of Cheek, John Garrett et al, and bounded as follows:

Beginning at a stake or a stone on College avenue in the City of Greensboro, N. C., and running west along College avenue 80 feet to a stake in John Garrett's West line; thence 80 feet with John Garrett's line to stake; thence west 80 feet to Thomas Cheek's east line; thence south with said Cheek's line, 80 feet to the beginning, containing 6400 square feet, more or less, excepting a right of way to cartway 8 feet wide, running north and south on the west side of the above described property.

Second Tract: Beginning at a point, W. W. Whittington's line, 80 feet north of said College street, and running north 77 feet to Alfred Johnson's corner; thence with his line, west 80 feet to the above named alley; thence along said alley, south 77 feet to Peter Lefteridge's corner on said alley; thence with his line east 80 feet to the beginning, containing 6160 square feet.

Third Tract: Beginning at a stake, 150 feet east of East street in the City of Greensboro, and on the south side of Grace street, and running thence south with Andrew Cheek and Smith's east line, some 185 feet to R. R. Hine north line; thence east 50 feet to a stake; thence north with Thomas west line, 185 feet more or less to Grace street; thence west 50 feet with Grace street to the beginning, contajning 9000 square feet.

Terms of sale, Cash.

This the 9th day of August, 1911.

JALIA H. COX,
Administratrix, Mortgagee.

8-14-4t o.e.w.

GOING AWAY FOR THE SUMMER? Let The Telegram follow you and know what is going on at home and abroad. tf.

The Progressive People of This Town Send Messages to Each Other Through the Want Ads!

When an employer publishes a help wanted ad he knows that only progressive people will see and answer it. When a property owner prints a "real estate for sale" ad he knows that not many people will read it except those who are able and inclined to buy real estate.

When a landlord advertises a house or apartment for rent he knows that, as a rule, only the "business like" people read and answer such ads. and that he is not apt to secure an undesirable tenant in that way. And the work-seeker, the capital-seeker, the "sub-landlord" who has rooms to rent—these all know that their messages are interesting to live and progressive people—that no others read "the want ad messages."

THERE'S A WANT AD MESSAGE FOR YOU IN ALMOST EVERY ISSUE of this PAPER!

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In the matter of S. J. Kaufman, Bankrupt.

NOTICE.

By virtue and under the authority of an order signed by his Honor, Judge James E. Boyd, United States Judge, on the 29th day of August, 1911, in the above entitled matter, I, as Receiver of said estate, duly appointed by said Court, advertise and offer for sale the entire stock of shoes and store fixtures, belinging to S. J. Kaufman, bankrupt, and now in the store formerly occupied by the said S. J. Kaufman on South Elm street in the Hotel Guilford Building, City of Greensboro. This stock has been inventoried at over $5,000.00. The appraisers' report may be seen by any prospective bidder by calling at the office of the undersigned in the Greensboro Loan & Trust building.

All persons bidding on this stock will be required to deposit with their bid cash or certified check amounting to 10 per cent. of their bid; said 10 per cent. to be paid as good faith money. All bids will be subject to the action of the creditors meeting to be held on September 8th, 1911, at 11:00 o'clock A. M. before G. S. Ferguson, Referee, Greensboro, North Carolina. The creditors, by the order above referred to, will have the right to reject any and all bids and advertise the property for sale again if in their discretion they deem it best.

August 29th, 1911.

J. W. FRY,
Receiver.

8-30-10t.

Greensboro Female College

Founded in 1838. Ideal home school for girls, with a distinctive Christian atmosphere. Limited number of students with small classes. Four years of collegiate work leading to A. B. degree. Beautiful location with unsurpassed health record. Students admitted on certificate from accredited High Schools. High standards and individual instruction.

For catalog, address
MRS. LUCY H. ROBERTSON, President
Greensboro, N. C.

Manufacturing Plant FOR SALE A BARGAIN

This is the site formerly used by the Shaw-Clapp Lumber Company. It fronts Guilford avenue 100 feet, Prescott street 230 feet and has a railway frontage and siding of 230 feet. The buildings consist of office, engine-room, main shop, lumber sheds, etc. There are few such sites on the railway for sale. Just now you can get a genuine bargain in this.

Southern Real Estate Comp'y

112 E. Market. Phone 829.
GREENSBORO, N. C.

Two Corner Lots FOR SALE

One on Fifth avenue and Dewey street.
One on Park avenue and Dewey street.
At a price—very much under value.
Half cash.

BROWN Real Estate Comp'y.

DAILY MARKETS

GRAIN, HAY AND FEED.

Local Wholesale Prices, changed daily

Wheat, per bu	90@95
Corn, per bu	.92½
Oats, per bu	58@60
Hay, No. 1, Timothy, per ton	$30.00
Hay, No. 2, Timothy, per ton	28.00
Bran, per ton	30.00
Shipstuff, per ton	34.00
Cotton Seed Meal, per ton	31.00

LIVERPOOL CLOSE.

September	6.60½
September-October	6.26½
October-November	6.21
November-December	6.11½
December-January	6.17½
January-February	6.17½
February-March	6.19
March-April	6.20½
April-May	6.21½
May-June	6.22½

Steady.

Last Popular Excursion of the Season to Richmond, Va., via Southern Railway, September 12, 1911.

Southern Railway will operate last grand excursion of the season to Richmond, Va., leaving Greensboro, N. C., at 11:45 p. m., Tuesday, September 12. 1911. Round trip fare from Greensboro only $3.65. Tickets returning good on regular trains up to and including Friday, September 15, allowing ample time to visit the many attractions in and around this beautiful city.

This splendid train will consist of Pullman sleeping cars and day coaches, with separate coaches for colored people.

One Pullman car will be placed at Greensboro for the accommodation and convenience of the Greensboro people, and those desiring reservations should make application at once.

For further particulars concerning this very low rate see nearest Southern agent or address

W. H. McGLAMERY, P. & T.,
Greensboro, N. C.
R. H. DeBUTTS, T. P. A.,
Charlotte, N. C. 9-24-10t

Have You Business To Transact With Someone Who Is Personally Unknown To You?

Must you find a buyer for your property promptly—and yet do you realize that at this moment he is wholly unknown to you—that he is an utter stranger, unnamed and unlocated?

Prompt and persistent want advertising will bring him to you—unfailingly!

EXTENSION OF FIRE LIMITS.

The following ordinance was passed on the 2d day of September, 1911:

Be It Ordained by the Board of Commissioners of the City of Greensboro:

That Section 211 of the printed ordinances be amended by including in the fire limits all territory not now included therein which is situated in the block bounded by Buchanan, Ashe, Lewis and Elm streets.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.

This 4th day of September, 1911.

JOHN S. MICHAUX,
City Clerk.

9-4-1t.

Miss Effie Lowe, who underwent an operation at St. Leo's Hospital on Saturday, was reported as resting well today.

—o—

Mrs. H. S. McKeithan is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Lowe.

—o—

Andrews-Thomas.

Edwin G. Andrews and Miss Rosa Thomas, both of Durham, were married today at 1:45 o'clock at the home of Rev. R. E. Andrews, who officiated, in the presence of a number of friends. They returned to Durham on the afternoon train.

James Case Continued.

The case against Walter James, which was to have been tried on Saturday afternoon, before Justice Collins, was continued to Wednesday. The charge is retailing.

The women of a family lose good looks and the men money.

WE'RE NOT DOING OUR BEST

If We Were, We Would Not Have to Die in Order to Reach Heaven.

How mankind defers from day to day the best it can do and the most beautiful things it can enjoy, said H. W. Mabie most truthfully. It does seem that many good people are putting off real enjoyment until they get to Heaven, never thinking that that is a very slow and risky way of getting there. Some people think that getting into Heaven is going to make a great change, when the fact is the ascent will be so gradual as to make little difference. The Bible is full of this idea.

The doctrine that an old crusty, selfish, deceitful, neighbor-hating man will turn into an angel at the pearly gates is not scriptural, and it does not stand to reason. No, sir; a man gets to Heaven because he belongs there; because he has made the best of life, has done the kindest things, helped the weak, filled his days with cheer, good will and good works, and decked his life with the beatitudes of his Master.

We are not doing it so well as we might, as Mr. Mabie suggests. No one does his best. No one enjoys the most beautiful things. If we did, we would not have to die to get to heaven. We would then be doing our part in answering the prayer, "Thy kingdom come on earth as it is in heaven."—Ohio State Journal.

BABY WORKS FOR HIS LIVING

Infant Is Found in London Who Hooks Eyes on Cards for His Poor Mother.

A baby aged two and one-half years who works for his living by hooking eyes on a card for his poor, working mother, has been discovered in London.

"Gravely and industriously this baby toiler placed hook after hook in its place on the card, saving a few minutes every hour to the mother who earns three shillings a week at the most monotonous, weary, treadmill type of woman's work that exists. There are 12 hooks and eyes on each card, and the worker is paid tenpence for every gross of cards. First she sews the hooks on the cards and the child links each hook with an eye. Then the eyes are stitched in place."

In Great Britain there are 200,000 school children in full attendance who work out of school hours for wages. There are between 80,000 and 90,000 half-timers who do a half-day in the factory and a half-day in the school, whilst the full-time workers between thirteen and fourteen years of age probably number 300,000. From these statistics alone it can be seen that over half a million children under fourteen years of age are breadwinners. There are 120,000 factory children under fourteen and nearly 400,000 children and young persons under eighteen years of age working in the factories.

"Backward, turn backward, O Time in your flight!" wrote the poet.

"Still," he reflected, grewsomely, "some slant-headed politician or wild-eyed reformed will get the credit of having originated the recall!"—Chicago Tribune.

Not Too Big for the Pot.

An advertisement in the Continent, a religious weekly published in Chicago, asks for a "missionary not over 5 feet 6 inches in height and weighing 190 pounds." Perhaps it was inserted by a cannibal.—Pittsburg Gazette-Times.

The Odd Change.

The value of the farms in Kansas is only $1,733,653,000.61. The sixty-one cents was for a new wrench and a quart of gasoline.—Kansas Industrialist.

Don't attempt to light your path through life by burning the candle at both ends.

ATTRACTIVE NEW HOMES.

R. C. Hood, Secretary and Manager of the North Carolina Trust Company, is just finishing up four of the most attractive houses in Greensboro on Magnolia Court, near North Elm street, at Fisher Park. The streets and yards will be graded in a few days and shrubbery planted in the court when the weather will permit.

These houses are unique in design and finished with hardwood floors, built-in book-cases, china closets, nooks and window seats. They contain high grade steam heating plants which also furnish abundant hot water night and day for kitchen and bath room. Gas ranges are to be installed in the bright, airy kitchens and each house contains a breakfast room in addition to the main dining room.

The material used in construction is of highest quality and all floors are doubled and the houses will last almost indefinitely and meanwhile be comfortable all over as the heating plant which is modern and inexpensive to maintain, reaches every room and hall way so that the occupant has the use of the whole house during cold weather. There are closets galore, everywhere, big ones.

The houses are for sale at reasonable prices on easy terms and as Mr. Hood says, they are good houses for good people.

Sept. 4, 6t.

A Remarkable Statement of Especial Interest to Women

"I have used MECKLENBURG MINERAL SPRING WATER quite extensively for past five years with good results. Especially have I been pleased with the "Chlorinated" water in Albuminuria of pregnant women, in the treatment of such cases IT STANDS FIRST with me."

(Signed) LIVIUS LANKFORD, M. D.,
President Norfolk Medical Society.

Sanitary supervision over the source of supply and method of handling and bottling by FROEHLINC & ROBERTSON, the well known Analytical Chemists of Richmond, Va., guarantees the ABSOLUTE PURITY of Mecklenburg Mineral Waters.

Every Bottle GUARANTEED Under The U. S. Pure Food and Drug Act.

For Kidney or Bladder Troubles, Rheumatism, Gout or Dyspepsia, Mecklenburg Mineral Water is unequalled.

For Skin Troubles, Catarrhal condition of Stomach and Bowels; for Boils and Carbuncles, Mecklenburg Chloride of Calcium Water is Nature's own Blood Purifier and a certain specific. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

Mecklenburg Mineral Springs Co.
CHASE CITY, VIRGINIA.

The Mecklenburg Sparkling (Carbonated) Water and Mecklenburg Ginger Ales Are Made From These Fine Waters. Now Leading Drinks Sold.

WANT COOKE TO SUCCEED JUDGE BIGGS

Friends of A. Wayland Cooke are urging Governor Kitchin to appoint him as judge of the Ninth Judicial District to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of Judge J. Crawford Biggs, who gives up his work the middle of the month. A large number of letters and telegrams have gone from Greensboro and in fact from all parts of the Fifth Congressional District urging the governor to appoint Mr. Cooke to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Cooke is one of the foremost members of the Greensboro bar and is immensely popular with his associates and with attorneys throughout the entire State as well. Before the appointment is made there will be some hard work in his interest. It is understood that W. A. Graham, H. A. Foushee are also trying for the position and will make every effort to secure the job.

Church of Covenant Sunday School Will Picnic.

The Sunday school of the Church of the Covenant will picnic next Thursday at Lindley Park. A special car will leave the court house square at 10:30 o'clock, carrying all who wish to go at that time. Dinner will be served at the Park at one o'clock and it is desired that all members of the school and congregation who cannot go out on the first car go at noon and take dinner at the Park.

Fines Turned Over to County.

Fines amounting to $238 were turned over to the county treasurer today. These are the fines collected during the past month in Municipal court.

Hard to Obtain Radium.

London's radium institute is finding it hard to obtain the five and one-half grams of radium needed in its equipment for therapeutic work. The firm which undertook to supply that amount is unable to live up to its contract. The institute is to open in October.

A woman cares not who makes the money, just so she can spend it.

A woman always tries to make a secret of what she doesn't know.

Patriotic German Cook.

The kaiser's patriot cook, Karl Jaedicke, a highly salaried official who played an important part in the emperor's campaign for purifying the German language, has just died.

Jaedicke was the first imperial cook who scornfully rejected the flattering title chef, and called himself by the old German Mundkoch. In collaboration with the kaiser, he worked out a complete dictionary of translations of the names of dishes from French into German, and it was under his regime that menus disappeared from the court and Speisekarten, printed in Gothic letters, took their place.

The German language league, a very powerful organization, regarded Jaedicke as a hero, and wanted to make him its honorary vice-president.

The only dish for which Jaedicke could find no German equivalent was mayonnaise; but he got round that difficulty by spelling it "Meionneise," thus giving it a German touch.

The whole staff of the kaiser's kitchen turned out at Jaedicke's funeral, and a speech was delivered lauding him as "an honest German namer of German things."

Butterflies Without Heads.

Two European scientists have been making some curious experiments on caterpillars, the value and meaning of which have not yet been explained.

They had the curiosity to find out whether a caterpillar can turn into a butterfly if you deprive him of his head; also what will the butterfly be like?

By tying ligatures behind the heads, the caterpillars were decapitated. This didn't seem to bother them much, except that they didn't crawl as fast as before.

The greatest difficulty in the experiments was in getting the butterflies out of the chrysales; most of them died, and it was necessary to help the others out. The butterflies thus obtained did not differ from the normal type—except for having no heads.

Sympathy for the Little Folk.

Regardless of the duties which crowd into your busy day cultivate sympathy for the little folks—the trivial hurt will be forgotten in your caress and the imaginary wrong of school hours will be dimmed by your attention and gracious word of encouragement.

Willie—Say, pa, you ought to see the men across the street raise a building on jacks.

Pa, (absently)—Impossible. Willie you can open on jacks, but a man is a fool to try to raise on the—er—I mean it must have been quite a sight.—Puck.

We Wouldn't Sell You Poor Tailoring Any More Than We Would Give You Counterfeit Money

But many people who WOULD hesitate to pass counterfeit money will suavely and politely sell you counterfeit clothes.

You've bought some of them perhaps. The kind that do not serve you WELL AT ANY TIME, nor at all for long.

We want some more patrons of the value-knowing and value-wanting sort.

J. E. CARTLAND & CO.
GREENSBORO'S REAL TAILORS
231 South Elm Strcet

CHAMPIONSHIP WRESTLING MATCH THIS AFTERNOON

Chicago, Sept. 4.—The epoch in sports occurs this afternoon when Frank Gotch, the Iowa farmer, and George Hackenschmidt, the Russian student, will determine who is the mightiest wrestler in the world.

Gotch won their former match in Chicago April 3, 1908, but he did not pin the shoulders of the "Russian Lion" to the mat. For that reason he has never been given universal credit for his victory. But tomorrow both contestants insist the match will not end until one man has obtained two falls. It may be necessary to finish the contest under the glare of arc lights but regardless of this, the wrestlers are determined to settle their dispute beyond all possible doubt before they leave the park.

Stories of Gotch's wonderful condition which have been circulated since he arrived last Friday have varied the betting odds on him down to 2 to 1. While he was still training in Humboldt, Ia., he was but a 6 to 5 favorite.

Very little betting is being done, however. As an explanation for this condition, veteran sports say that the element which used to plunge on big contests of all kinds has not forgotten the memorable prize fight which took place in Reno on July 4, 1910.

The bout begins at 3 o'clock in the American League ball park. Three hundred thousand people are in attendance. All hotels are crowded with people here to see the match. The turnstiles at the park began to move to admit the influx of visitors at 11 o'clock and there has been a steady stream pouring through the gates all the afternoon.

The conditions are two downs out of a possible three. Gotch to get $21,000 and 50 per cent. of the receipts from the moving picture franchises. Hackenschmidt will receive $11,000 and 30 per cent of the moving picture receipts.

This morning when interviewed the wrestlers were calm and collected. They had the following to say:

"I certainly expect to win, for I am basing my plans for victory on my condition, which is better than ever before in my lifelong wrestling career. I also believe that I will be able to meet 'Hack' trick for trick and outlast him if the match becomes an endurance contest, such as our former match.

"Just how I will try to defeat 'Hack' I cannot say. My tactics will depend somewhat on his. I am prepared to wrestle all night if necessary. Hack's great strength makes him a hard man to defeat. It will be a match in which generalship as well as strength will count. My greater experience should bring me victory."—Gotch.

"In all my professional wrestling matches, I never have tried to predict the outcome. I will not boast. All I can say is that I am feeling fine and have trained faithfully, and I want to sail for home September 9 as the world's wrestling champion.

"I never have been satisfied with my other match with Gotch when he was credited with defeating me. I have learned more since then and have more confidence."—Hackenschmidt.

Charged With Larceny.

On Saturday night the arrest of four men was made for breaking into several places of business. Part of the crowd was captured about five o'clock in the afternoon and the others later in the evening, by the following officers: Deputy Sheriffs Weatherly, Crutchfield and Clark, and special officer Boyd, of the Southern railroad, while trying to make good their escape on the trains.

Eugene Moore, Long Dawson, Leslie Fluhary and Turner May, broke into a pressing club, some railroad cars, refreshment stands and anything that came their way and were detected by the police of Gibsonville, where the offences were committed, but escaped capture. The parties came here on the late trains from the east and, when arrested, were out on the edge of the city. They will be given a hearing Tuesday.

Tuesday Bargain Day!

As Usual We Will Give Double Trading Stamps Until Noon.

Every day cannot be a feast day but Tuesday can always be relied upon for a full measure of good bargains.

Never could the day have attained its popularity had we not with strenuous persistency given week after week such splendid values as these.

FIRST FLOOR

36 in. white Repp, regular 25c. value, for 14c.

36 in Black Messaline Silk, $1.00 value, Tuesday 79c.

Ladies' Black Boot Silk Hose, 50c. value, 3 pair for $1.00.

Pure Linen Napkins, $1.00 value, for 79c.

70 in. all Linen Table Damask, $1.00 value, Tuesday 79c. yard.

38 in. Blarney Linen, 14c. value, for 9c. yard.

18 in. Silk Faille, all the wanted colors 50c. value, 37c.

NEW BARGAIN BASEMENT OFFERS TUESDAY

Simpson's Velvet Outings, 10c quality, for 8c.

36 in. White Repp, 25c. quality, in short lengths, for 12 1-2c.

36 in. Standard Percales, light and dark grounds, 12 1-2c. quality, for 8c.

32 in. Dress Ginghams, neat patterns, 10c.

Renfrew Dress Ginghams, regular 15c. value, 32 in. wide, 12 1-2c.

Linen Finish Ginghams, solids, stripes, and neat checks, regular 10c. for 8c. yd.

Red Seal Dress Ginghams, the finest domestic Ginghams made in lengths 1 to 16 yards, regular 12 1-2c quality, for 9c yard.

30 in. Challie for Kimonas and Dresses, 15c. value, for 8c. yard.

36 in. Bleached Gauze, 6c. value, for 5c.

10-4 Fruit of the Loom Sheeting 29c.

9-4 Fruit of the Loom Sheeting, 26c. yard.

72x90 Felt Seam Bed Sheets 39c.

Twilled Cotton Blankets, grey and white, $1.75 value, for $1.39.

Children's Black Hose, 15c. value for 10c.

Val Laces, values 5 to 8c, for 2c. yard.

Remnants Ribbons, Laces and Embroidery.

Corset Covers of Embroidery and Lace, 45c. values for 25c.

Combination Suits, sold for 50c, for 29c.

10c. quality fine Sea Island, 38 in. wide, 8 1-2c yard.

15c. linen Finish Huck Towels, 2 for 25c.

Argo Starch 3 1-2c, Octagon and Ivory Soap 4c, Rumford Powder 10c.

Great sale of Ladies' Waists.

White, Lingerie and Marquisette, beautifully trimmed, all sizes, 79c.

Silk Chiffon Waists, all sizes, Embroidered and Piped in contrasting color, values $6.50 to $7.50, choice $3.95.

Messaline Petticoats, Silk fringed, all colors, $4.39.

Meyer's
DEPARTMENT STORE GREENSBORO N

Women and Society

Dance At Park Tonight.

Many have arranged to attend the holiday dance at Lindley Park tonight and it is expected to be the largest dance of the season. Hood's Augmented Orchestra will furnish the music and has some of the very latest music on the program.

Y. W. C. A. Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Young Women's Christian association will be held next Friday night in the association rooms, the hour being 8 o'clock. At this meeting the annual election of directors will be held, following which the members and friends of the association will hold a social hour.

Revival Services at Centenary Church.

Rev. J. H. Barnhardt of High Point will preach in the revival services at Centenary church tonight at 8 o'clock and every day this week at 10 a. m. and 8 p. m. The people of the other churches are invited to hear Mr. Barnhardt in what promises to be a series of sermons of exceptional interest and spiritual power.

Philathea Day at Christian Church.

Yesterday was observed as Philathea Day at the Christian church and the pastor preached a special sermon to Philatheas at the morning service. The members of the class arranged the musical program and young ladies served as ushers. As a result of their efforts there were more than forty in the class, while the total attendance at the school was 158, the highest in the history of the school. On next Sunday a Junior Philathea class will be organized.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Denny returned yesterday from Moore's Springs where they spent two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Jones and child have gone to Pocamoke City, Md., to visit relatives.

Miss Lucy Harrison, of Enfield, is visiting at the home of her brother, Charles G. Harrison.

Mrs. H. D. Blake and daughters, Misses Julia, Lucy and Emily, and son, Master Charles, have returned from Culpepper, Va., where they spent the summer with relatives.

Squire and Mrs. G. T. Glascock have gone to Scottsburg, Va., to visit friends.

Miss May Helen Patterson left today for Statesville. She has been spending the last two weeks visiting the northern cities and on her return, visited H. S. Patterson, Wainman street, for a few days.

Mrs. J. H. Chandler has returned to Greensboro from a visit to Stoneville.

Misses Annie Penn and Flora Leak of Winston were in Greensboro Sunday, the guests of friends.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Johnson of Winston spent Sunday in the city.

Miss Lottie Robinson of Winston is a visitor to Greensboro.

Moravian Picnic.

The Moravian Sunday School picnic and outing which was postponed from last week on account of the unfavorable weather will be given Wedensday afternoon of this week at Lindley Park. Supper will be served at 6:30.

IN INTEREST OF BACK HOME MOVEMENT

Secretary C. C. McLean, of the Chamber of Commerce will go to Charlotte next Monday to attend a meeting of commercial bodies of the state, to be held for the purpose of organizing for the "back home" movement to be inaugurated throughout the state. The commercial organizations will work in unison in an effort to get a large number of those who have moved from this to other states to come back and see just what progress is being made along all lines throughout the State. The names of all persons possible will be secured and they will be extended special invitations to pay their native state a visit.

A large number of Greensboro and Guilford county people have gone to other states to make their home and it expected that a number will visit the county as a result of the "back home" movement.

To Have Watermelon Feast.

At tonight's meeting of Greensboro Lodge, No. 80, K. of P. the rank of page will be conferred. Following the lodge work a watermelon feast will be indulged in. A large attendance is desired.

PERSONAL MENTION

R. S. Petty spent Sunday in the city with his family.

C. C. Fonville spent the week-end at his home in Burlington.

A. C. Davis spent Sunday with his parents at Summerfield.

T. A. Walker returned Saturday night from an extended business trip.

Dr. J. L. Mann returned this morning from Asheboro where he made an address before a laymen's missionary convention yesterday.

Dr. James Morehead Whitfeld, city chemist of Richmond, Va., is visiting his uncle, Col. James T. Morehead.

J. A. Kernodle and family, of Camp Hill, Ala., have returned home after visiting relatives in the city.

SEVERAL CASES IN MUNICIPAL COURT

In the Municipal court this morning quite a large crowd gathered and several cases of interest came before Judge Eure.

In the case of the state against Brown and Leslie, charged with an affray, the court decided to dismiss them on payment of the costs.

One of the most interesting cases was that of Joe James, charged with an assault. It seems that this is not the first time that Joe has been called before the court for assaulting his wife, and the Judge decided that he seemed to need some work and so gave him sixty days on the roads, charging him that if the offence was repeated that he would be given ninety days. On the stand Joe testified that his wife gave him no end of trouble, and would have testified that in his opinion his wife deserved punishment, but the court would not allow. In this particular case it seems that Joel had given his wife seventy-five cents to buy some food, and that on coming to the house an hour later, he found a young negro there who wanted to gamble with him with the same fifty-cent piece he had given his wife, and over this the trouble began.

When she denied giving the fellow the money her husband dealt her several blows with his fist.

Mike Susman was fined $25 and the costs for an assault and he was given until tomorrow to show reason why judgment should be suspended. Susman was shot in the left leg one day last week in a scuffle with an unknown negro and this will be his plea for leniency.

George Brazell and J. T. Roach were fined $5.00 and costs for an affray.

Will Bass and Murphy Garrett were found not guilty of larceny.

In the case of the state against Tom Ball, for drunkenness, he was called out and forfeited bond of $15.

In the case of the State against Morris Beasley and Harris Wharton, for an affray, judgment was suspended.

A. L. Schlosser and J. C. Olive were taxed with the costs for failing to keep the meat in their butcher shop screened. This was one of the most interesting cases of the morning and they were warned by Judge Eure that they would not be let off so easy if they were guilty of the same offense again.

In the case of the State against Tom Brown, for assault, the case was continued to Wednesday morning so that Tom could have some witnesses present to help him out.

Many Apply For Position.

Special to Telegram.

Raleigh, Sept. 4.—The Corporation Commission is having no end of applications for the position of assistant state bank examiner that has been made vacant on account of the promotion of Assistant Examiner Chas. V. Brown to the position of State Examiner to succeed Mr. J. Kemp Doughton, who has resigned to become interested in the furniture manufacturing business in High Point.

Work on Building Begun.

A committee from the local Masonic Order, and from the building committee, met this morning on the site for the building of the new Masonic and Eastern Star Home and the ground for the building was staked off and the dirt broken. L. M. Clymer threw the first shovel of dirt and C. M. Vanstory the second. That the work is begun in earnest will be glad news to the people of Greensboro, and of the state as a whole.

Raleigh As Headquarters.

Special to Telegram.

Raleigh, Sept. 4.—William Long, well-known contractor for plaster and wall decorations, who has contract work in various cities and towns of North Carolina and Virginia, has just moved his family and business headquarters to Raleigh from Greensboro.

Mrs. Housekeeper

When you get ready to "fix up" the house for Fall and Winter please remember that we carry a big stock of

Mattings, Carpets, Art Squares, Rugs, Hall Curtains and Lace Curtains.

We are in a position to sell these lines at very attractive prices and will take pleasure in showing them to you at any time.

THACKER & BROCKMANN

GENERAL REYES, MEXICAN CANDIDATE, AS AULTED BY MOB

Aged Candidate for President of Mexico was not Allowed to Speak Yesterday in Capital City—His Life Endangered.

Mexico, Sept. 4.—Stoned and forcibly robbed of 3,000 pesos by a mob of Maderistas, in the principal thoroughfare of the capital, General Bernardo Reyes, candidates for the presidency in opposition to Francisco L. Madero, was forced to abandon an effort to address his constituents yesterday and to run the gauntlet of a jeering crowd upon whom the police had received orders not to fire except as a last resort.

Repeatedly the police charged the turbulent element and the records of the Red Cross, the White Cross and the commissaries account for forty-three wounded as a result of the day's disorders. Most of these were injured by stones but many show bruises and cuts made by the soldiers and mounted police.

General Reyes was scheduled to make his initial speech of the campaign in front of the big ten-million-dollar national theater in course of construction. Shortly before 10 o'clock partisans of Reyes began gathering in the neighborhood of the theatre. They clashed with a crowd of Maderistas. The Maderistas crowded about General Reyes' machine and prevented him from making his speech. The automobile was abandoned, its occupants walking the length of the Alameida to the center of the disturbance, a distance of four blocks, a crowd following, throwing stones and other missiles. Mounted policemen who had been trailing the crowds, now rode their horses into the mob which gave way before them. Entering a building facing the theatre Reyes and escorts went to the second story, where Reyes stepped to a balcony with the intention of addressing the crowd.

Such was the disorder, however, that Reyes' escort attempted to dissuade him from the effort. The old man would not be deterred and raised his hand for silence. Instead, the tumult grew and chunks of marble and rocks gathered from the ground about the new theater, were hurled at the white-haired figure. A number reached their mark and yet Reyes stood despite the efforts of his son to induce him to seek shelter. For twenty minutes he remained there dodging missiles which wrecked the windows and signs covering the front of the building. The police, hated by the populace as the instrument used by Diaz to maintain order with an iron hand, had drawn their sabers and charged the crowd.

MOREHEAD TOWNSHIP SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

The Morehead Township Sunday School Convention was held Sunday afternoon at the First Baptist church, there being a goodly attendance from twelve of the seventeen schools in the township. The interest in the several talks was quite pronounced and it was evident that all were present to learn all they could of Sunday school work and methods. A committee was appointed to plan for a teacher training class, either in each of the individual schools or from the various schools in the township. A committee was likewise appointed to devise plans for introducing and successfully conducting home mission work in the various schools.

COUPON FOR DINNER SET

No. 39

CUT THIS OUT

30 of these Coupons numbered consecutively (start at any number) with $3.75 (drayage and express extra if delivered) will be good for one set of OLD FLOE BLUE DINNER ware—45 pieces.

The Greensboro Telegram
208 South Davie Street.
GREENSBORO, N. C.

Dr. Ross To Lecture To Negroes.

Dr. G. F. Ross, county health physician, will lecture at Trinity A. M. E. Zion church, on East Washington street, next Tuesday night at 8 o'clock. He will have his stereopticon and present pictures illustrating his lecture on the different diseases that are contagious. These lectures have been greatly appreciated by the white people and it is believed that the colored people will turn out in great numbers and thereby show their appreciation.

GREAT FIRE IN GLASGOW DESTRUCTIVE

Glasgow, Scotland, Sept 4—The historic Tentin house and many warehouses were destroyed last night and this morning by two huge conflagrations which lasted for hours before the firemen conquered the flames. The total damage is estimated at $3,500,000.

Death in the County,

Mrs. W. R. Jenkins, who lived six miles south of Greensboro, died this morning at six o'clock. The funeral will take place at two o'clock tomorrow, at the house, and will be conducted by Rev. Melton Clark, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of this city.

Mrs. Jenkins was 53 years old and leaves a large family of children. The burial will take place in Green Hill cemetery. R. M. Rees, J. Robert Chrismon, S. S. Mitchell, John M. Dick, J. M. Hendrix, and John H. White will serve as pall-bearers.

Even Money on Boat Race.

New York, Sept. 4.—The American Boat Dixie IV and the British Boat Pioneer had even money choice in the first of the International Motor Boat Races to be pulled off at Huntington, L. I., today. The weather for the occasion is ideal.

Death of Infant.

Mildred Lucile, the 14-month-old daughter of R. T. Jackson, died Saturday night at 9:30 o'clock. The funeral was held Sunday morning at 8:15 from the residence, 148 Magnolia street, Rev. T. J. Ogburn conducting the service. The remains were taken to Hurt, Va., for interment.

Even the watch a man keeps on his tongue will run down occasionally.

75 PER CENT. OF THE BIG ADVERTISERS OF AMERICA PREFER

EVENING NEWSPAPERS

Out of 400 Large Department Stores 302 say they Prefer Evening Papers and Give Reasons Why

(FROM THE LOS ANGELES RECORD)

OUT of 400 letters sent to the large Department Stores of America asking which they considered a better medium for advertising, a morning or an evening daily newspaper, 392 replied. Of these replies 302 stated they preferred the evening newspaper for advera tising; 26 stated they gave the evening paper first copy when they used an evening and a morning paper. As the Department Stores are always the largest advertisers in their respective cities and are in a position to see where the results come from, their opinions, formed from experience, are most valuable. They all speak most emphatically of the advantages of the evening paper over the morning paper for advertising. Of these 302 advertisers who prefer the evening paper a large number of them use the evening paper exclusively and find the returns most profitable.

THE following statements made by the different large firms of America show why they prefer the evening paper over the morning paper:

ST. LOUIS, MO.—The evening paper is best, as it is the one that gets into the homes and stays there. Men carry the morning paper downtown on their way to work in most cases.—Wm. Barr Dry Goods Co.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—The evening paper undoubtedly is the best advertising medium, because it most surely gets into the very hands toward which all department store advertising is intended—the women of the house—and because then there is plenty of time to read, plan and digest.—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb.

CHICAGO, ILL.—We spend $325,000 a year and 75 per cent of it is in the evening papers and 25 per cent in Sunday papers. Even with our great morning papers we cannot make them pay, though the experimenting has cost us $100,000.—Siegel, Cooper & Co.

EVANSVILLE, IND.—We prefer the evening paper for advertising because the housekeeper, business man and working man have more time to go through the paper in detail after the day's work is over and have time to plan their next day's shopping. Our experience is that we get quicker and more direct results from the evening paper.—Fowler, Dick & Walker.

BOSTON, MASS.—We consider the evening paper the best medium, because it is taken home and the women get to see it.—Henry Siegel Company.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—We consider the evening newspaper better, because we cater to the working people, and they are employed from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. and their only leisure time is in the evening, and they invariably take only evening papers, and have more time to read advertisements.—Cline Bros.

ALBANY, N. Y.—We consider the evening newspaper a better medium for advertising, because women have more time and better opportunity to read the evening papers.—Waldman Bros.

AKRON, OHIO—We consider an evening paper a superior medium. The evening paper goes direct to the homes and is more thoroughly read. It is read by men after business duties are through for the day and they are more liable to remember the advertising. The morning paper is used by office men.—C. H. Leager & Co.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—We consider the evening paper the best advertising medium, as the average woman does not take time to read a paper until her work is done.—Ed Schuster & Co.

DETROIT, MICH.—We prefer the evening paper.—Partridge & Blackwell.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.—Best results from evening newspapers. The only time I use a morning paper is Sunday for Monday's business. Balance of the week the evening papers do the work to my entire satisfaction.—The Fair.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—We use afternoon papers exclusively during the week. Morning papers on Sunday only.—John C. Lewis Company.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—For advertisements containing items of special prominence likely to produce a rush, the evening newspaper serves as a better advertising medium, first, because people as a rule, have more time to read an evening paper thoroughly and note the contents thereof; second, it gives an opportunity to shoppers to select what items they contemplate purchasing and allows them time to prepare a program for the next day's shopping.—Burgen Dry Goods Company.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—We prefer the evening paper week days and the morning paper Sundays only, because the evening paper is brought to the home by the member of the family who goes to business and buys and reads the paper on his way home. The Sunday paper is delivered at the home and read in the home.—Price & Rosenbaum.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—We consider the evening paper the better medium for advertising, mainly because the evening paper goes into the home and stays there when there is time for the whole family to read and consider.—Frederick Losser & Co.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—We have always given the evening paper the preference. We spend $40,000 a year for advertising and this all goes into newspapers. We use no other medium of any kind, as we consider ANYTHING OUTSIDE OF THE NEWSPAPER as money wasted.—W. H. Elsinger & Co.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—We consider the evening paper better as a general thing, for it is usually the home paper.—Callendar, McAuslin — Troup Co.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—The evening paper is, in our opinion, most profitable for advertising.—The Wm. H. Block Company.

BUFFALO, N. Y,—We do most of our advertising in the evening paper.—Wm. Henerer Co.

BOSTON, MASS.—We prefer the evening paper by all means, because it goes into the homes directly, while the morning paper has a tendency to work back into the business section and does not reach the homes in such relative number as the evening paper.—Houghton & Dutton.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—Where I've been, almost without exception, the evening paper is the best medium.—W. H. Milligan, Advertising Manager Field, Schlick & Co.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.—The evening paper by all means.—The Bailey Company.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—It is our opinion that the evening paper is better, as the shopper is prepared to sally forth the next morning.—Penny & Gentles.

WILL INSURGENTS FORM NEW PARTY OR TAKE THEIR SNUBBING

No Doubt but That Taft Proposes to Make His Fight Without Their Aid—Much Discussion Over the Probable Outcome.

Special to Telegram.
(By VICTOR ELLIOTT.)

Washington, Sept. 4.—From what the insurgents say and from what others admit, there can be no doubt that President Taft has finally and emphatically alienated the "progressives" from the Republican party, and that he proposes to make his fight next year without their aid or sympathy.

In his recent Hamilton, Mass., speech the President minced no words in describing the party treason of the insurgents. He lambasted them as they have never been lambasted by a President before, and completely cut the bridges behind them. He has at last decided that he can hope for nothing from the insurgents, either before or after he has received the nomination next year.

All this causes political observers to wonder what the insurgents will do in the next election. They have been read out of their party, they have been repudiated by the head of their party, and have been called "traitors" by party authority. The question is: Will they undertake to organize a new party, will they line up with the Democrats, or will they fall into line with the regulars at the last minute and take the snubbing?

There are plenty of insurgent leaders who declare that they will make or unmake either the Democratic or Republican candidate next November. They say that, without the insurgent Republicans, President Taft can not be re-elected, and without this same vote the Democratic nominee will have no show.

All this may show undue confidence on the part of the insurgent leaders, but the fact must be recognized that throughout the middle West and far West, too, there is a powerful element of the Republican party that is opposed to the party policies made by the President and the New England coterie. They are against the tariff burden which the common people are carrying, they are against reciprocity and they are against the apparent friendliness of the administration for business "interests."

This has made insurgency a force to be reckoned with and one to be cultivated by a candidate for the presidency in 1912.

And it is this force that many of Mr. Taft's advisers are urging him to conciliate instead of fight, to win over to the party instead of drive out of it.

But the President couldn't see it that way. He said and did little during the extra session of Congress for the insurgents to resent, but he had no sooner reached Massachusetts than he began the preparation of a speech which turned out to be the severest arraignment of the insurgent band in Congress delivered in a long time.

This Phillipic reached its mark. If the President intended it to arouse the ire of his opponents in his own party, he succeeded. No sooner had the speech been given circulation than Senator La Follette and Representative Norris let it be known that they were preparing replies. They said that they would tell the country a few things about Republicanism, and nobody now doubts that they will.

While it is true that the President criticised the Democrats who initiated and helped to drive through the tariff bills of the extra session, the important fact of his campaign-opening speech, was the fling at insurgency, and the certainty that the progressives are now beyond the party bounds.

He said that the Democratic party was responsible in a large measure for the impromptu tariff reform bills, that they organized the movement that put the bills through Congress and that the country would place the responsibility where it belongs. But, he said with bitterness the insurgents in his own party were liable. He said that they were willing to be party to a coalition that had unpatriotic and "unholy" objects in view, and that they could no longer hope for the tolerance of their associates among the Republicans.

This is more interesting because of the approaching national campaign, and its probable effect on the outcome of that fight. Even the President's best friends have told him frankly that he will need all the votes he can get next year, that all signs point to Democratic success, and that, with a large wing of his own party hostile to him, the outlook is decidedly squally.

In the fact of this advice the President has decided to antagonize the insurgents. He has concluded that he had better be defeated than compromise with the La Follette followers, and he has cast the die. Many of his friends think that the has made a mistake. They think that he should have said nothing at all about insurgency, if he felt he could not insistently have political relations with them.

The effect of the Taft arraignment of insurgency is to give the La Follette Presidential boom a big lift. Of course the Wisconsin Senator will not defeat Taft on the floor of the next convention for the nomination. But the La Follette people could bolt just as the Palmer and Buckner Democrats did in 1896 and could carry with them a very essential vote.

But should La Follette refuse a rump nomination, and should abide by the majority action in the convention his friend throughout the country would undoubtedly have a knife ready to stick into the President when the November election rolls around.

In this event, if La Follette refused to bolt after bing defeated for the nomination, if the President should be renominated and defeated, then the insurgents would claim control of the party. La Follette would be the candidate of the progressives in 1916.

The campaign cry would be "Redemption". They would go before the Republicans throughout the country with an "I told you so" platform, and would insist that the only hope for the party would lie in the triumph of insurgency. This seems to be the program of the progressives. They are willing for President Taft to be defeated, even though they refuse to bolt in the convention that nominatees him.

Where a cook is in luck is in running the house with none of the expense falling on her, her.

MORRISON CHARGES CONSPIRACY TO DESTROY UNION LABOR

Secretary of American Federation of Labor in Labor Day Speech Denounced the Trusts and Charged They are Seeking Destruction of Unionism.

Special to Telegram.

Binghamton, N. Y., Sept. 4.—A gigantic conspiracy by the Trusts and employers associations to throttle the cause of union labor was charged by Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor in the Labor Day address here today.

He cited the McNamara case as an instance of the operations of "these antagonistic associations of employers," and made a direct appeal to all members of union labor funds to aid their defense of these men.

"If in this case orgaized labor shows its weakness in not being able to defend its position," he said "then future contests of a similar character will occur.

"If the organizers of labor do their duty—and we feel confident they will—the corrupt employers associations will not desire to try conclusions with us again. Kidnapping must stop. Malicious prosecutions must stop. Organized labor is being put to the test.

"These employers associations," he continued, "do not hope for a final conviction of the men charged, their purpose being to cast odium on our entire movement. They apparently are determined by fair means or foul to strike union labor a fatal blow.

"This antagonism, however," he said, "is simply a more potent argument for trade unionism.

"The trusts of today have no toleration for that class of labor who are ambitious to secure for their children a better lot in life than has been their own; by their antagonism to every organized effort, they place their stamp of disapproval on labor's desire to perpetuate American standards and the chance of putting witin the reach of every toiler the opportunity and ambition for a creditable citizenship.

"The chief question of interest to the trusts today is how they can prevent their employes from becoming members of unions thus minimizing the possibility of a demand being made upon them for an increase in wages or shorter hours of labor.

"The trusts are employing the ablest men that money can secure to perfect plans to more effectively bind the workers to the industry.

"One of the most plausible and at the same time the most vicious systems that the representatives of great corporations are trying to fasten upon the workers at the present time, is the so called dividend dividing scheme—a scheme in which the employes can not make a suggestion, either as to wage hours or share of the profits. This scheme of the trusts to hold their employes is particularly interesting, when it is known that a roll call of the corporations that favor the system will reveal the fact that they are corporations and trusts that have absolutely refused to permit their employes to organize, aye, more, to keep their employes as helpless to change the conditions under which they labor, as the slaves were helpless to do other than the bidding of their masters.

"Some will say there is a difference—that the employes of the trust can quit and look for work elsewhere, while the slaves could not, but I ask you where can those men secure other employment, when you take into consideration the constant influx of over a million aliens a year. About 260,000 men are working for the Steel Trust—few if any of these men are today members of a trade union. The Steel Trust in the late strike defeated the union.

"The influx of aliens constantly coming to our shores to secure employment at any price, because they must live, is used as a club by the Trusts to prevent men from quitting work for fear they can not secure employment elsewhere.

"There are times when a strike is justifiable. God help us if the day should ever come when the right to protest is denied the workingmen. In so far as these organizations stand for law and order, we are with them, but in their present attitude, which only makes for class distinctions, class privileges, and, as a result, class hatred, we are diametrically opposed to them."

Secretary Morrison referred to his statement at Pittsburg a year ago practically predicting the result of the last Congressional election, declaring it as a triumph for the wage earner and a protest against existing conditions.

"I declared," he said, "that the almost insurmountable obstacles that organized labor and the people of this country were facing was the fact that the Congress of the United States and nearly every State legislature, was absolutely controlled by the representatives of the great corporate interests of this country; that a law effecting these corporate interests could not be enacted by Congress or placed in the statutes of the various States, until it had been most carefully scrutinized by their representatives, representatives who owe their election to the support received from these great octupus and in that way they become the slaves of these monsters of human greed that are savagely and ruthlessly degrading millions of free men, for no other purpose than to be able to pay dividends upon stock watered to the third and fourth degrees.

"I also called attention to the fact that the wage workers of the country were being rudely awakened from their lethargy and with their organized effort would assist in purging Congress and the State legislatures of representatives who hold their office for the sole purpose of

(Continued on Page Seven.)

Every Dollar of an Ad-Reader's Money is Above Par!

Frequently Its Buying Power Is Actually Doubled!

YOUR DOLLARS vary in value as they vary in purchasing power. The man or woman who studies advertisements is able, frequently, to make one dollar do the usual work of two.

And the experienced reader of advertisements will **always** make a dollar command a premium—make it buy more than a dollar's worth, as figured on "ruling prices" of things.

How much "above par" are the dollars in your pocket worth? It will depend on how closely you study the buying opportunities outlined in the store ads.

Funeral Flowers

is a specialty with us. Orders executed immediately in very best style

J. Van Lindley Nursery Company

To feel strong, have good appetite and digestion, sleep soundly and enjoy life, use Burdock Blood Bitters, the great system tonic and builder.

Itch! Itch! Itch!—Scratch! Scratch! Scratch! The more you scratch the worse the itch. Try Doan's Ointment It cures piles, eczema, any skin itching. All druggists sell it.

A lazy liver leads to chronic dyspesia and constipation—weakens the whole system. Doan's Regulets (25 cents per box) correct the liver, tone the stomach, cure constipation.

Cures baby's croup. Willie's daily cuts and bruises, mamma's sore throat, grandpa's lameness—Dr. Thamas' Eclectic Oil—the great household remedy.

Merchant—Well-er-the truth is, my business is hardly worth advertising.

Hustling Ad Solicitor—Then advertise it for sale.—Boston Transcript.

A Great Advantage to Working Men

J. A. Maples, 125 S. 7th St., Steubenville, O., says: "For years I suffered from weak kidneys and a severe bladder trouble. I learned of Foley Kidney Pills and their wonderful cures so I began taking them and sure enough I had as good results as any I heard about. My backache left me and to one of business, expressman, that alone is a great advantage. My kidneys acted free and normal, and that saved me a lot of misery. It is now a pleasure to work where it used to be a misery. Foley Kidney Pills have cured me and have my highest praise." Howard Gardner.

"The more I see of men the more I like dogs," declared the pessimistic "Have some sausage, Mr. Wombat," suggested the landlady.—Pittsburg Post.

FOLEY KIDNEY PILLS

Will reach your individual case if you have any form of kidney and bladder trouble or urinary irregularities. Try them. Howard Gardner.

Reporter—Was Jones calm and collected when the boiler explosion occurred?"

Citizen—Well, he was calm, all right; but they never did get him quie collected.—Pathfinder.

W. H. DORSETT.
THE YELLOW FRONT.
230 South Davie Street.

New and second hand cycles and all kinds of repairs, keys, trunks, locks baby carriages, lawn mowers, umbrellas repaired and recovered, and other repairs. Phone 476.

NARCISSUS
ROMAN HYACINTH
and
FUCHSIA
BULBS
HAVE ARRIVED.

Howard Gardner
DRUGGIST AND SEEDMAN.
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE

CAROLINA LEAGUE SEASON CLOSED ON SATURDAY

Winston Came out Six Games Ahead of Patriots, who Played Rotten Last Two Days.

The Carolina League closed Saturday, the pennant falling to Winston-Salem, which team had a lead of 6 games over its nearest competitor, Greensboro. The lead really should have been four games for the final games played by Greensboro were farces, and no member tried to win.

Greensboro fans are glad the season is over and had just as soon see the "rag" flying in Winston as anywhere. While Greensboro was close behind and until the last week the outcome was in doubt many Greensboro fans had declared that it would be best for league if Greensboro did not take the rag. As it is Greensboro has had the best team in the league and it goes without saying that Doyle's Patriots are the most popular bunch of players in the league. The team is composed of the most gentlemanly players Greensboro has ever been fortunate enough to possess. Their demeanor both on the field and on the street has been excellent, due no doubt in a large measure to the generalship of Frank Doyle.

Regarding the Greensboro team yesterday's Charlotte Observer said:

Doyle perhaps deserves as much or more credit than any manager in the league. He gathered a bunch of Tar Heels of amateurish showing in the early season, hitched a few older heads to the vehicle and piloted it through the season at a dazzling pace. The Greensboro team played better baseball than any club in the league. It had plenty of art in its work, was as solid as a rock and thoroughly in love with its manager, its town, its work. It was such a team as Stouch had last year and led through the league at a phenomenal playing speed. It was a team that was made after the season opened. Greensboro, too, had a fortunate season in that no players were injured seriously or to such an extent as to keep them out of the game, indefinitely. Had Doyle been able to place another pitcher with his club about the middle of the season and not endeavored to run along with three pitchers, the issue might have been more in doubt. Congratulations should be bestowed upon the genial manager of the Patriots who will unquestionably be heard from in succeeding seasons if the league is fortunate enough to find him leading another club.

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR COMPOUND.

Still retains its high place as the best household remedy for all coughs and colds , either for children or grown persons. Prevents serious results from a cold. Take only the genuine Foley's Honey and Tar Compound and refuse substitutes. Howard Gardner.

Sillicus—How do you account for his extreme popularity?

Cynicus—He never tells the truth about anything unless it is absolutely necessary.—Philadelphia Record.

State of Ohio, County of Toledo, } ss.
Lucas County.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure FRANK J. CHENNEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in by presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(Seal.) A. W. GLEASON.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and muscus surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation. For Sale by Howard Gardner.

Absolute Cleanliness—Absolute Wholesomeness Of Food—Absolute Skill In Cooking.

These must be the never-ending creed and aspirations of the restaurant man. These three virtues are not attained and lived up to EASILY. They mean vigilence—and honesty—and a desire to do one's utmost best in one's life work.

We're trying to run a restaurant on this plan.

CLEGG'S UP-TOWN CAFE
A. NIXON, Proprietor.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS IN THE BIG LEAGUES

American.
YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.
American.

Detroit 8; St. Louis 3.
Cleveland 7; Chicago 2. Second game: Cleveland 4; Chicago 1.

National.

Cincinnati 3; Pittsburg 1.
Chicago 2; St. Louis 3. Second game: Chicago 4; St. Louis 2.

Southern.

New Orleans 1; Montgomery 4.
Memphis 1; Chattanooga 1 (13 innings, darkness).
Mobile-Birmingham, rain.

SATURDAY'S RESULUTS.
American.

Washington 11; New York 1.
Philadelphia 4; Boston 7.
Cleveland 4; Detroit 4 (9 innings).

National.

New York 7; Philadelphia 6.
Chicago 3; Cincinnati 1.
Boston 3; Brooklyn 4. Second game: Boston 2; Brooklyn 1.
St. Louis 8; Pittsburg 4. Second game: St. Louis 1; Pittsburg 12.

South Atlantic.

Columbus 7; Jacksonville 2.
Savannah 0; Columbia 3.
Albany 1; Macon 0. Second game: Called off by agreement on account of approaching darkness.

Southern.

Nashville 8; Atlanta 5.
Montgomery 0; Birmingham 3.
New Orleans 1; Mobile 3.
Memphis 5; Chattanooga 3.

Not a Word of Scandal

marred the call of a neighbor on Mrs. W. P. Spaugh, of Manville, Wyo., who said: "she told me Dr. King's New Life Pills had cured her of obstinate kidney trouble, and made her feel like a new woman." Easy, but sure remedy for stomach, liver and kidney troubles. Only 25c. at Fariss Klutz Drug Co.

The railway agent sometimes sells a ticket in a strip
So generous in length that it is longer than our trip.

—Dallas News.

Before You Reach the Limit

of physical endurance and while your condition is still curable, take Foley Kidney Pills. Their quick action and positive results will delight you. For backache, nervousness, rheumatism, and all kidney and urinary troubles. Howard Gardner.

Adown the stream of life, they said,
Together peacefully they'd float;
But, just as soon as they were wed,
They both began to rock the boat.

—Life.

Forced to Leave Home.

Every year a large number of poor sufferers, whose lungs are sore and racked with coughs, are urged to go to another climate. But this is costly and not always sure. There's a better way. Let Dr. King's New Discovery cure you at home. "It cured me of lung trouble," writes W. R. Nelson, of Calamine, Ark., "when all else failed and I gained 47 pounds in weight. Its surely the king of all cough and lung cures." Thosands owe their lives and health to it. It's positively guaranteed for Coughs, Colds, LaGrippe, Asthma, Croup—all Throat and Lung troubles. 50c and $1.00. Trial bottle free at Fariss Klutz Drug Co.

When his wife is away with the children he will write her a long letter a man has a mighty guilty conscience.

No Need to Stop Work.

When your doctor orders you to stop work, it staggers you. "I can't," you say. You know you are weak, run down and failing in health, day by day, but you must work as long as you can stand. What you need is Electric Bitters to give tone, strength, and vigor to your system, to prevent breakdown and build you up. Don't be weak, sickly or ailing when Electric Bitters will benefit you from the first dose. Thousands bless them for their glorious health and strength. Try them. Every bottle is guaranteed to satisfy. Only 50c at Faris Klutz Drug Co.

"A penny stamp, please—and, by the way, haven't I seen you before?"

"Yes, madam, I had the good fortune to save your life last week."

"To be sure—to be sure—er—two penny stamps, please?"—Punch.

A Dreadful Sight

to H. J. Barnum, of Freeville, N. Y., was the fever sore that had plagued his life for years in spite of many remedies he tried. At last he used Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and wrote: "It has entirely healed with scarcely a scar left." Heals Burns, Boils, Eczema, Cuts, Bruises, Swellings, Corns and Piles like magic. Only 25c at Fariss Klutz Drug Co.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Carolina Association.

	W.	L.	P.C.
WINSTON	72	37	.661
GREENSBORO	66	43	.606
Charlotte	52	58	.473
Anderson	48	59	.449
Spartanburg	44	63	.411
Greenville	42	64	.396

American.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	79	43	.648
Detroit	75	48	.610
New York	64	60	.516
Boston	63	60	.512
Cleveland	63	61	.508
Chicago	61	64	.488
Washington	53	71	.427
St. Louis	35	86	.289

National.

	W.	L.	P.C.
New York	75	44	.630
Chicago	69	45	.605
Pittsburg	72	52	.581
Philadelphia	64	55	.538
St. Louis	63	57	.525
Cincinnati	55	63	.466
Brooklyn	47	71	.366
Boston	32	90	.262

Southern.

	W.	L.	P.C.
New Orleans	69	50	.580
Montgomery	69	54	.561
Birmingham	71	56	.559
Nashville	62	59	.512
Chattanooga	62	63	.495
Mobile	60	67	.473
Memphis	55	67	.451
Atlanta	46	78	.371

South Atlantic.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Columbia	46	19	.708
Albany	38	26	.587
Columbus	37	26	.587
Macon	32	29	.525
Jacksonville	28	38	.424
Savannah	24	41	.369

Morrison Charges Conspiracy to Destroy Union Labor

(Continued from page six).

preventing the adoption of legislation that is favorable to the people and inimical to the great corporate interests, and elect in their stead farmers, wage workers and business men to represent them. I held that when that had been accomplished, the representatives of the intersts and trust would be dethroned and the people would have representatives that would legislate for their benefit instead of the present government which has been legislating to filch from the many for the sole benefit of the few.

"I take some considerable pride in having given utterance to the statements last Labor Day, for I feel that since that time a great change has taken place in Congress and the State legislatures, and also a great change has taken place in the hearts of our representatives, not only in he Congress of the United States, but in the State legislatures since that time and now I feel that there is a spirit moving among the people of American which aumers well for its future prosperity—a spirit that is demanding justice for all the people."

In conclusion, he spoke of the attempt on the part of certain corporations to have unions construed under the Sherman anti-trust law as "combinations in restraint of trade." He reported that the American Federation of Labor is fighting this movement and trying to have a special clause inserted in the law and excluding labor unions.

"Trades unionism," he said, is not a 'labor trust.' A trust excludes the many for the benefit of the few. Trades unionism opens wide its doors to every workingman in the craft. A trust is a closed corporation a trade union diligently seeks new members. Fifteen years ago the American Federation of Labor had a membership of 265,000. Today the membership is 1,700,000 a growth of nearly a million and a half members."

Unkind Comment.

"When I got through with my remarks," said one lawyer, "the jury was in tears." "Yes," replied the other; "they probably realized then that your poor client hasn't a chance in the world."

His Trade.

"A denlis in a way holds life together, doesn't he?"

"In what way?"

"He fills the gaps of time."

Solder for Aluminum.

Twelve parts tin, two parts zinc, one part aluminum and one per cent. chloride of sodium makes an alloy with which aluminum can be soldered easily.

"Prices in this country are disproportionate," said the man who has all kinds of trouble.

"What is your special grievance?"

"You can send a letter for a two-cent stamp; and it may cost fifteen or twenty thousand dollars to get it back."—Washington Star.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SCHEDULE.

N. B.—The following schedule figures are published only as information and are not guaranteed:

12:20 a. m., No. 29 daily, Birmingham special. Through Pullman sleeping and observation car, New York to Birmingham. Dining car service.

12:32 a. m., No. 32 daily, the Southern's Southeastern Limited Pullman sleeping cars from Jacksonville and Augusta to New York. Also handles Pullman Sleeping car from Raleigh and Greensboro to Washington, D. C., this car ready for occupancy at Greensboro, 10:00 p. m. Dining car service.

12:45 a. m., No. 112 daily, for Raleigh and Goldsboro. Pullman sleeping car from Winston-Salem and Raleigh.

2:10 a. m., No. 30 daily, Birmingham special, Pullman sleeping and observation car for New York. Day coach to Washington. Dining car service.

2:25 a. m., No. 31 daily. The Southern's Southeastern Limited. Pullman sleeping cars, New York to Jacksonville and Augusta. Pullman Sleeping Car from Washington to Greensboro and Raleigh. Dining car service.

3:45 a. m., No 45, daily, local for Charlotte, connecting for Atlanta and points South.

7:10 a. m., No 8 daily, local for Richmond connecting at Danville with Norfolk train.

7:20 a. m., No. 37, daily, New York and Atlanta and New Orleans Limited. Pullman Drawing-room sleeping cars, and club and observation cars New York to New Orleans. Pullman sleeping cars New York to Asheville, Charlotte and Macon. Pullman Chair car Greensboro to Montgomery. Solid Pullman train. Dining car service.

7:30 a. m., No. 108, daily, for Durham, Raleigh and local points. Handles Pullman Sleeping Car from Washington to Raleigh.

7:35 a. m., No. 11 daily, local to Atlanta. Sleeping car from Richmond to Charlotte and Norfolk to Asheville.

7:45 a. m., No. 150 daily, except Sunday, for Ramseur.

8:15 a. m., No. 237 daily, for Winston-Salem, and daily except Sunday, for N. Wilkesboro.

9:30 a. m., No. 44 daily, for Washington and points North.

9:40 a. m., No. 144 daily, for Raleigh and Goldsboro. Handles Atlanta-Raleigh sleeping car.

12:30 p. m., No. 21, daily for Asheville and Waynesville and local points handling coaches and chair car through to Asheville and Waynesville.

12:50 p. m., No., 130 daily for Sanford, Fayetteville and Wilmington.

12:55 p. m., No 7 daily, local for Charlotte and points South.

1:40 p. m., No. 36 daily, U. S. fast mail for Washington, New York and points North. Handles Pullman Sleeping Cars from Birmingham and New Orleans to New York and Pullman Sleeping Car, Memphis to Richmond. Day coaches to Washington. Dining Car service.

2:20 p. m., No. 207 daily, except Sunday, for Winston-Salem, making connection for North Wilkesboro.

2:30 p. m., No. 151 daily, except Sunday, for Madison.

4:20 p. m., No. 22 daily, for Durham, Raleigh and Goldsboro. Handles parlor car to Goldsboro.

3:30 p. m., No. 230 daily, except Sunday, for Ramseur.

3:45 p. m., No. 132 daily for Sanford.

4:55 p. m., No. 131 daily, for Mt. Airy.

6:10 p. m., No. 35 daily, U. S. fast mail for Atlanta and points South. Pullman sleeping cars to New Orleans and Birmingham and Pullman sleeping car Richmond to Asheville, Dining car service.

6:35 p. m., No. 235 daily, for Winston-Salem.

7:20 p. m., No. 43 daily for Atlanta. Pullman sleeping car and coaches to Atlanta.

10:13 p. m., No. 38 daily, New York, Atlanta and New Orleans Limited. Pullman sleeping cars, and club and observation cars to New York. Dining car service. Solid Pullman train.

1:20 p. m., No. 233 daily, for Winston-Salem.

10:31 p. m., No. 12 daily, local for Richmond. Handles Pullman sleeping cars for Richmond and Norfolk.

E. H. COAPMAN,
V-P. and Gen. Mgr., Washington, D. C.
S. H. HARDWICK, P. T. M., Washington, D. C.
H. F. CARY, G. P. A., Washington, D. C.
R. L. VERNON, D. P. A., Charlotte, N. C.
W. H. McCLAMERY, P. & T. A. Greensboro, N. C.

Borrowing Ranny

Tice started borrowing the day he got home from his wedding trip, and was too indolent to unpack the box of tools to get the hatchet to chop kindling wood so that this young wife could cook supper. He went over next door and picked up the hatchet from that woodpile, calling out that he just wanted to use it for a minute.

Presently young Mrs. Tice ran out with a cup in her hand and borrowed two teaspoonfuls of baking powder from the same neighbor. She had forgotten to order any when she bought supplies. Also she asked for a few matches, as theirs hadn't come. Thus auspiciously inaugurating their career, they neglected no opportunity to be consistent.

As the years rolled on they borrowed at one time or another nearly everything in town, from the minister's black coat for Tice to wear to an unexpected and inconvenient funeral to the Rimmels' baby carriage. The Rimmels' babies had grown too big for the carriage and, as Mrs. Tice said, what was the use of a perfectly useless thing like that standing idle and cluttering up the Rimmels' woodshed, when she could utilize it?

The Tices borrowed their neighbors garden rakes, patterns, scissors, handkerchiefs, silver forks and coffee grinders. They were always just out of lard, flour, chocolate or yeast cakes when company came. Thrifty people got into the habit of retiring to the attic or the cellar if they saw the Tices headed their way. Still, in spite of these drawbacks, the Tices did very well in their line.

Since she was born and brought up in this atmosphere, Lucy Tice naturally accepted borrowing as a matter of course. If she wanted anything she at once cast about to see who of her acquaintances had one and then promptly went and borrowed it. Lucy was so pretty that usually she was forgiven. It was only in the natural order of things then that she should reach our for Sally Petty's beau when her own supply of beaux ran low.

Maybe there was a little spite behind it, too. For Randolph Witt when he had settled in their town had not served his term of paying court to Lucy, as had every other young man. It was tacitly recognized that all the boys must have a spell of desperately adoring Lucy before they permanently bestowed their affections on other girls.

There was nothing startling about Ranny Witt. He was rather lank and pale and weak-eyed, but he had devoted himself to Sally Petty ever since he came to town and that was sufficient reason for discipline. Also Sally had rather prided herself on her conquest, which was sufficient reason for her taking down.

Lucy began it one evening when Sally and Ranny Witt were seated decorously on Sally's front porch across the way. Lucy fluttered down to her own gate in a fluffy white gown and called across prettily:

"Sally!" she cried, "won't you let me have Mr. Witt just a minute? I can't get the lamp put together, somehow!"

Of course Ranny hastened to the aid of beauty in distress, and Sally, flattered by the implication that Lucy recognized her property rights in him, let him go willingly. When he came back after an hour and a half he found it rather difficult to explain to irate Sally. No, it hadn't taken him so long to fix the lamp, but somehow he couldn't get away without being rude.

The next time he called on Sally he found Lucy also on the steps, and he never quite knew how it happened that when she went home he went with her. The next day everybody in town knew that Lucy Tice had taken Ranny Witt away from Sally Petty and the town divided into two camps.

Sally quit speaking to Lucy and Lucy paraded her captive on the main street. He seemed a willing enough captive, too, but then Ranny never could be accused of being strong minded. He danced attendance on Lucy everywhere and Sally went around looking like bottled dynamite. When this had gone on two months the young man whom Lucy really liked best of all came back and she promptly returned Ranny. She told him that it was all a mistake, and she didn't care for him and Sally was really an awfully nice girl.

So Ranny, being easily convinced, trotted back quite resignedly to Sally Petty, expecting to be received with open arms. He got a terrible shock.

"I don't care for you!" Sally announced to him. "You can go right back and tell Lucy Tice that she can keep you with my compliments! I never like borrowed articles that are returned after such a length of time!"

"I—I don't understand you," stammered poor Ranny.

"I don't suppose you do," said Sally Petty, "but that has nothing to do with the case! I bid you good night because I'm very busy. Go on over to Lucy's, why don't you?"

She flounced into the house, and Ranny walking bewilderedly out between the snowball bushes in full bloom, heard Lucy's light laughter across the way. She was sitting on her porch with the man she liked best.

"Girls," pronounced Ranny, as he bitterly struck off toward the drug store to drown his sorrows in sarsaparilla, "girls are a blamed nuisance, no matter which side of the street they live on!"

For the Watson Pedigree

By JANE OSBORN

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Can't we get along without the Watson pedigree?" begged Matilda Watson, when her mother suggested a tour in search of the hitherto unrecorded Watsons. "You have so many ancestors on your side, I should think they would do for the whole family."

To be sure Mrs. Watson had all that could be desired in the way of ancestors. From the time they landed on Plymouth Rock to her own generation, Mrs. Watson knew every date and detail of her family connection. She had left no record unsearched that might throw light on the all-absorbing subject of her own illustrious ancestors. And now she was ready to turn her attention to her husband's family.

With the finger of an expert she had traced the family to Blackfield, an obscure, little village in eastern New England.

"Even if they have no coat of arms, and never served in the Revolution, and had no ancestral estates, and never had a piece of old silver, or anything like that, they surely had grave stones."

So. Mrs. Watson and her daughter went to Blackfield to study the Watson grave stones.

"Some day you will appreciate the value of family connections," the mother assured her daughter, "and then maybe you will thank me for raising the Watsons from obscurity."

Blackfield proved to be, besides the railroad station, a couple of farm houses, a watering trough and a general store.

"Well, this is discouraging," said Matilda, looking about at the dreary expanse of farm land. "I don't see what we are going to do without a church yard."

But Mrs. Watson was making inquiries at the store.

"Watson, Watson," muttered the aged store keeper, coming out to the door to look about as if he might see the lost Watsons in some neighboring field. "It seems as if I had

"Watson! Watson!" Muttered the Aged Storekeeper.

heard that name before. But there's nothing left of Blackfield now-a-days. Some go west, and some go south and some go north, but they all go. That's certain."

"But isn't there a church yard, somewhere?" inquired the persistent Mrs. Watson.

"Yes, there is a church yard, all right, down yonder, half hour's walk. That's where the old settlement used to be years gone by."

"Half hour's walk," figured Mrs. Watson. "Have you a carriage, or conveyance of any kind?"

"I've a fairish sort of buggy."

"How soon can you let us have it?"

"Well, I don't see as I can let you have it at all," drawled the old man, "seeing as I have hired it to the party putting up at the farm house yonder. Some of those Tysons; they can't use it all the time, so maybe they'll lend it to you."

"Shall we try?" queried Mrs. Watson of her daughter. "You know how I dislike to walk, and I simply must see the tomb stones."

"It won't do any harm to ask," suggested the store keeper.

He shaded his eyes with his hand and peered up the road. "There they come now."

In a minute more the dilapidated buggy and horse had drawn up and, at a signal from the storekeeper, had stopped before the store. The young man in the buggy looked peculiarly out of keeping in the antiquated vehicle, and he jumped out upon the road as if he were glad to be free from it.

"If you want to go over to the church yard, I'll take you along now," said Mrs. Tyson from within. "If the young lady doesn't mind the walk. We are going over to take some carbon impressions of the grave stones and my son is going to take some photographs."

Mrs. Watson did not try to conceal her delight. "Are you, too, interested in geneological research?" she exclaimed.

The young man with the camera was looking with an amused smile at Matilda. "It's not a long walk over," he explained.

Raising The Maine

If it is true that the raising of the Maine shows that we went to war with Spain unnecessarily, it is a sad fact, but quick "Snap" judgments as a rule always result disastrously. Remember that a store that has proved itself through years of careful and conscientious service is the store at which you want to deal and a store where you never will be disappointed.

Place your confidence in this store for you are getting a service that is based on solid sound judgment.

FARISS-KLUTZ
DRUG COMPANY
"The Store That Appreciates Your Business"

Drink Mt. Vernon Springs Mineral Water and be Healthy

5 Gallon Bottles for $1.00

FORDHAM'S DRUG STORE
514 South Elm St. C. C. Fordham, Prop.

If "Bargain Hunting" Is Extravagance, Isn't It Strange That Bargain Hunters Can Always Afford It!

And haven't you noticed that, even if the family income is not at all great, the bargain hunting woman always seems to have the money with which to indulge her "extravagance?"

This fact should teach her critics something—perhaps teach them that the fixed habit of intelligent buying, based upon a persistent study of the ads, is a form of "extravagance" that should prevail in every home in the land!

Greensboro Commercial School

GREENSBORO, N. C.

Opens the way for you to secure a good position as soon as you are ready for it. Don't put off the preparation until some more convenient time. Make up your mind to enter our school at the opening of the Fall Term, September 5, 1911, and get your education in Shorthand, Bookkeeping, and the Commercial Branches while you are young. Day and night school until June, 1912. Literature sent upon request.

Free Motion Pictures
CHANGED DAILY
At Lindley Park
Dance Tuesday and Friday Nights

Try a Little Want Ad in The Telegram

LETTER CARRIERS OF NATION BEGIN ANNUAL SESSION

"Postmen" From all Parts of Country Gathered in Rochester, N.Y.

Special to Telegram.

Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 4.—"Postmen" from all parts of the country are here today to participate in the annual convention of the National Association of Letter Carriers, which will continue in session through Saturday. Postmaster General Hitchcock, Governor Dix, and the mayor of Rochester are among those who will address the delegates during the course of the convention.

The first session opened this morning by the annual address of President Kelly. In the afternoon there was a parade of the delegates, about 1,200 in number, and the letter carriers of Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and other nearby cities. It is at the reception this evening that Governor Dix is expected to speak. Postmaster General Hitchcock is expected here on Friday.

Besides the business sessions each day the delegates will participate in many events of entertainment, among them luncheons, smokers, automobile rides, a clam bake, excursion to Ontario Beach, and athletic games. The election of officers will be held on Saturday.

Elon College Notes.

Special to Telegram.

Elon College, Sept. 4.—The new week dawned under fine auspices. The college plant is almost entirely ready for the opening and will be in full attire by the time for the great influx of students Tuesday. The dry summer has made very little work on the campus and promenades and athletic grounds necessary.

On last Thursday the first student arrived for the opening and almost every train since has brought some additional one. The prospect for a large opening is bright and grows brighter as the final hour of the opening session draws nearer.

The students will be glad to greet the three new members of the faculty, who are Dr. J. O. Atkinson, Professor of Political and Social Science, Russell A. Campbell, instructor in Latin, and Robert N. Doak, instructor in the Preparatory Department and Athletic Director. Mr. Doak arrived on Friday and immediately set about putting the athletic grounds in trim shape for the opening athletic events.

N. & W. MAY TAKE OVER VIRGINIA-CAROLINA ROAD.

Winston, Sept. 4.—That the Norfolk and Western Railroad is arranging to take over the Virginia-Carolina Railroad and then to extend it at once in both directions—southeast from Abbington, Va., to North Wilkesboro and northeast to the Clinchfield coal fields—is the information imparted by Mr. E. J. Dewine of Norfolk, a traveling man. Mr. Dewine learned of this movement in railway circles while in Abbington Thursday, and he says it is the general talk there, everybody apparently certain that such a deal had already pretically consummted.

In fact there appears to be no attempt on the part of the railroads to conceal the fact that the Norfolk and Western will build and operate the branch line. Already the surveyors, numbering more than 50 in the party, are in the heart of Ashe county working on the line to North Wilkesboro with all dispatch. The head engineer of this surveying crew is one of the leading engineers of the Norfolk and Western and it is understood that the Norfolk and Western is having the work done.

At present the Virginia-Carolina railroad extends from Abbington to the edge of Ashe county in the extreme northwestern section of the state. Abbington is one the main line of the Norfolk and Western leading to Bristol. The proposed extension of the branch line will cut Ashe county half in two, cross the Blue Ridge at the most available point and on to North Wilkesboro.

It is the talk in Abbington, says Mr. Dewine, that just so soon as the survey through Ashe and Wilkes is completed the crew will start from Abbington and survey a line across the mountains to the northwest and connect with the Ohio and Clinchfield Railroad about 30 to 40 miles distant and in the heart of the great Clinchfield coal fields.

With this last extension completed a straight line of transportation will be formed between North Wilkesboro and the coal fields. But more important still in these parts this line will put the limitless coal supply beyond the mountains only about the distance of Roanoke from Winston-Salem.

A woman can believe her son isn't President because he's too good a Christian.

Only Four More Days
TO BUY AT
Reduced Prices

Our Sale of the celebrated Manhattan Shirts closes at the end of that time. The opportunity is worth while for every man who reads this. You know the Manhattan Shirts—know they have all the strong points and all the pleasing qualities you want in your shirts. We will not take your time to tell about them. Read the special reduced prices and come and buy NOW

$3.50 Manhattan Shirts for	$2.50	$2.00 Manhattan Shirts for	$1.38
$2.50 and $3 Manhattan Shirts for . .	$1.88	$1.50 Manhattan Shirts for	$1.15

VICTOR BRAND SHIRTS, the best $1 Shirt made, for **75c**

All 50c Shirts for **39c**

This is the shirt buying chance of the season. Only four more days of the sale. Get your shirts, or the other fellow may get them.

Wallace Clothing Co.

Largest Clothiers in the South

GREENSBORO HIGH POINT SALISBURY

BEATTIE TELLS STORY TO JURY IN EVEN TONES

Displayed no Nervousness While Telling Story--Made Good Impression.

Chesterfield Courthouse, Va., Sept. 4.—This morning at 10:41 o'clock Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., defendant in the Beattie murder case, was placed upon the stand and began telling his story of the murder. He was calm and collected, and his voice even. He showed no signs of nervousness when questioned by counsel for the defense.

Beattie said that he was running his auto at 20 miles an hour when he saw a man on the left side of the road. "I braked the car and the man said 'What in h—l are you trying to do, run over me.' I then reached down to fix my brake when he pointed his gun at me. He fired and Louise fell over towards me. I jumped out and grappled with the man, who was large and was of a dark complexion. He raised the gun to strike me and I warded off the blow, receiving only a scratch upon my nose. After wresting the gun from the man I threw it into the car. The first person I said anything about where the man went was to Tom Owen, to whom I said the man went up the road to get into the woods."

The witness said that the detectives told many conflicting stories of the details of the crime. "Tom Owen," he said, "told an accurate story."

"After wresting the gun from the man my next thought was of my wife. I put my left arm around her and drove the car in with my right hand." The state had made a strong point of the fact that it would have been impossible for Beattie to drive a car around the S in the turnpike with one hand.

"How long have you known Beulah Binford?" asked Attorney Smith.

"Since August 1907."

The witness then stated that he had known the Binford girl as a woman about town. His relations with Beulah continued until the fall of 1908 and he broke with her in March 1909, over a year before his marriage. He said his people tried to blame him in connection with Beulah Binford's child. He stated that he was not the father of the child.

Beattie said that he had never had intimate relations with his cousin Paul or trusted him. He said he had known his wife for 15 years and had always loved her. He never exchanged a cross word with her. He declared that his wife knew of his relations with Beulah Binford. He said that he wanted to help the Binford girl and that was the reason he secured a flat for her. His story was directed at the jury without a tremor in his voice.

"Did you have any real love for Beulah," his counsel asked?

"No, I could not love a woman who could not respect a trust."

"Did you meet Paul the night before the murder and commission him to buy the gun?"

"No, I wouldn't have gone to him if I had wanted one.

"Did you know anything about Paul's going to the pawnbrokers to buy the gun and did he deliver it to you?"

"I never saw him with the gun nor did I see any gun on Saturday night before the murder."

The witness then detailed the route taken by Paul and himself the same night and told of meeting a policeman and asked him to take a ride, saying that if there had been a gun in the automobile the policeman would have seen it. He said he took Beulah out that night and had two punctures. Beulah got the pump out and had there been a gun she would have seen it. He stated that the statement made by his mother-in-law to the effect that Louise's married life was unhappy was untrue.

The story told by the witness made a strong impression on the jury.

Beattie Confident.

Chesterfeld Courthouse, Va., Sept. 4—When seen this morning before court convened Henry Beattie made the follow statement: "I am willing to stake my life on the story that I shall tell the jury when I take the stand today. I am confident that my story will convince the jury that Paul is a liar. Aside from what he has said there has not been a word of direct evidence adduced against me. I had a long talk with my attorney, Harry Smith, Jr., and he is as confident as I am that when the last word is said I will walk out from the court room a free man."

[John D. Rockefeller Retains His Health and Spirits at 72

Photo copyright by American Press Association, 1911.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, as the above picture shows, is hale and hearty and apparently thoroughly enjoys life in his seventy-second year. The picture was made recently at Mr. Rockefeller's country home at Pocantico Hills, on the Hudson river, just north of New York city. Mr. Rockefeller has recently changed his attitude toward newspaper photographers, and when he appears in public now he readily poses for pictures when asked. Time was when he shied at a camera as he would at a bomb. Some years ago Mr. Rockefeller was in bad health, and it was reported that he had said he would "give $1,000,000 for a new stomach." Golf and outdoor exercise have seemingly given the oil magnate the new stomach he wanted.